

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

No. 18,581. 號一十八百五千八萬一第 日一十二月一年巳丁 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5TH, 1917. 三拜禮 號五月二十年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATIONS

VICTOR RECORDS.

THE RECORDS OF QUALITY.

NOVEMBER SUPPLEMENT

JUST RECEIVED.

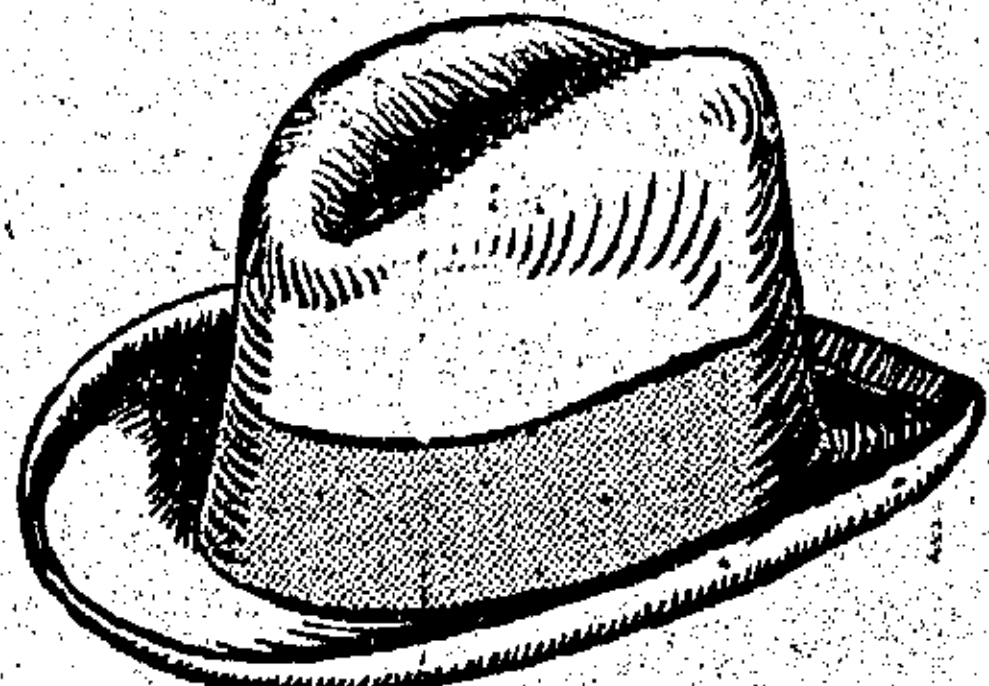
Give us a call and make your selection.

MOUTRIE'S

VICTOR AGENTS.

HENRY-HEATH HATS

NEW STOCK



LATEST STYLES

IN ATTRACTIVE SHAPES DESIGNED TO SUIT MEN OF ALL AGES, BUILD AND FEATURES.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

By Appointment to H.M. THE KING.

FIRE ENGINE MAKERS.

MERRYWEATHERS'

Best Quality

CANVAS HOSE PIPES

Two Brands of World-wide Repute:

"DUB-SUB" and "EXTRA DUB-SUB"

Lined with Best Para Rubber when required.

Write for "Hints on Use" and quotations -
MERRYWEATHER & SONS, Ltd., Greenwich, London, S.E.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM"
LLOYD ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"ORANJE" having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon of the 5th Dec. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 9th Dec., or they will not be recognized. All broken, charred, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th Dec., at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goldard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance whatsoever has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned to JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, Agents, Hongkong, 28th November, 1917. [1243]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE, 1917. With Index, Price \$7.50. On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH OROP of 1917 having been just collected orders solicited for Autumn or early Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 72, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN. [1108]

FOR SALE.

POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES - Scott's, 1917, Yvert et Teller's, 1917, Stanley Gibbons, 1917 (First part). GRACA & CO. No. 4 WYNDHAM STREET, Hongkong.

WHAT IS LIBERTY?

[BY AN ENGLISHMAN.]

A cabdriver of Petrograd (*The Daily Mail* correspondent said the other day) was driving on the wrong side of the street. To his vast chagrin a militiaman ordered him to take the right side. And when his fare asked him why he should not drive how and where he liked, as they were now enjoying liberty, of course he missed the irony. You speak truth, said he. What is the use of liberty if we cannot do what we like? And even if this simple story symbolizes the hopelessness of the quest after liberty, it mattered not to the cabman whether his foolish disobedience to the rules of his maimed horse, or murdered his fare. At all costs he must be free to do what he chose and to injure whom he chose in the process. And he did not see why should he? That, if all others took an equal licence, the human race would revert to the lawlessness of primitive man, and that death and destruction would be the common episodes of the street.

The truth is that those who clamour idly for liberty and equality are asking for what none will ever get, save savages and anarchists, and they will keep them only until another comes along with a stronger and heavier club. The "glittering generalities" that "all men are born free and equal" are the "glittering generalities" of blood and fire. And how should man be equal when, as Carlyle said, "all potatoes are not equal"? Nor, where men and women live together in the bonds of society, is liberty possible. We become the slaves of the State at our very birth, which must be publicly registered. From the cradle to the grave we are dogged by officials, who keep a check upon the contracts which we make and upon the business which we engage in. And even if the law did not wisely hamper our activities, if we were not all compelled to drive on the right side of the street, the hard necessities of life would still be a wholesome restraint upon our freedom. We are compelled to feed ourselves and to fulfil the obligations which we incur to others before we may give a thought to our dreams of liberty. In brief, did we all emulate the cabdriver of Petrograd our streets would be bled, our cities would be peopled by the halt and the lame.

THE PATH OF ANARCHY.

And they who cry aloud to be free think not what they are asking. "I don't know what liberty means," said Lord Byron, "never having seen it." If the passion and prayer of all men's souls means liberty to send your fifty-thousandth part of a new Tongue-Lancer into National Debating Club, then that passion of liberty does not satisfy the sons of revolution. The lofty maypoles, which the French set up in honour of their new goddess, more than a century ago, were the signs not of liberty but of lawlessness. And Russia, too, in her search for freedom, has taken the false path of anarchy. Many of her citizens having cast off the yoke, as they think, are not a jot for the safety and happiness of their country. They seem to believe that in disposing of others they are obeying the mandate of liberty. They hope to find that the words may do the work of actions, and that if only they talk loud enough in free assemblies all will be well. But in the world of realities words are of little worth, eloquence is but a pitfall, and the noblest oratory that ever fell upon the flattered ears of mankind is powerless to stay the brutal advance of an aggressor.

And as yet Russia does not understand that it is possible to pay too high a price for an illusory freedom. In their bitter haste to do as they please she does not change one tyrant for another. She forgets that if her revolution is to justify itself she must first of all seek the security of the nation. And she can find this only if her citizens willingly subordinate their private desires and ambitions to the public welfare. What will it profit the Russians to have driven on the wrong side of the street if the Germans are hammering at their doors? What will it profit them to fill their pockets with high wages if there be no food and no fuel on which their wages may be spent? Of what use will liberty be to them when the approaching winter gets them in its grip and proves to them that, whatever other freedoms they enjoy they are not free to eat and to be warm?

OUR PROFESSORS OF FREEDOM.

Nothing is more easily catching than an idea, and the lawlessness of anarchy which revolution mistakes for liberty spreads over the world like an epidemic. We, too, have our noisy professors of freedom, who can see the use of nothing if they may not do as they like, who lack the imagination to estimate the danger which may be ahead of them, and who think it more important to guard an irrelevant "principle" than to fight for freedom to go up and down the country pursuing their conscientious objections, clamouring for a peace which they will not lift a finger to bring about, and praising at the top of their raucous voices what they call the wisdom and chivalry of our enemies. The friends always of England's foes, they demand the liberty to bring their willing aid to Germany. And they have not the excuse which poor Russia may plead. The Russians are making their first experiment in self-government. Our anarchists have enjoyed the blessing of "free institutions" for many generations. They are well skilled in the toil of marking ballot-papers. Nothing is done in the country without their intervention, and that intervention, which is said to be a kind of liberty, does not content them. They still throw patriotism to the winds and declare that the cause of the country will be well lost if their skins are safe and their wages high.

There is but one liberty worth having, a liberty which does not interfere with other men's happiness and endures your own, and that is the liberty to serve your country in accord with your own character and temperament. And this can be achieved only in obedience to the law. For its purpose, the law is not a hindrance, but a wise Government. As Russia found out many months ago, freedom is useless without discipline. He who does as he likes in contempt of his fellows is a savage or a freer. And the largest army of savages and freer-booters will fight for civilisation in vain. What we need in the struggle that confronts us is wise rulers and patient subjects. "He that directeth well must needs

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SUBSTITUTES IN PEACE AND WAR

It has been announced that a fibre woven from nettles can not only be used as a substitute for cotton in fabrics, but can be utilized in the preparation of modern high explosives, says a writer in the *Globe*. We have heard a good deal about the various substitutes Germany is compelled to find for her vanished supplies, and though some of these make but sorry makeshifts, science has been able to manufacture articles out of very unlikely material. It may be true that Germany has been especially enterprising in this use of substitutes and waste material, but Britain has not lagged so far behind as many imagine.

Nettle fibre is by no means the first that has been substituted for cotton. Four or five years ago one of the leading spinning concerns at Chemnitz reported that it had discovered a substance that could be utilized in place of cotton, but whether it would do for munitions is another matter, though it would be interesting to know whether it is being so used by the Central Powers. It was called "Kapok," and was derived from a wild tree, though it was stated that it was had not been extensive enough to show its value, nor was it said where the tree grew. Whatever may be the case with regard to military requirements, substitutes for both cotton and wool for clothing can be obtained. In America was discovered a method of making thread from cellulose manufactured from spruce wood. At the time of the announcement it was said this fibre could be woven into good cloth which was unflammable and took dye well. Forecasts that the cloth could also be made so cheaply that it would suit cotton for many purposes was apparently too optimistic, for no more was heard of it. However, Burnley is reported to have made a cloth of which the warp consisted of pine wood fibre and the weft of cotton, the result looking like canvas, while another English firm wove a fine cloth with thread made of glass pulp. It appears also that cloth can be made out of that useful tree, the banana, by unrolling stalks and steaming them until soft, the fibre being extracted, separated, and spun into thread. More promising was the report of an American consul describing cloth woven from the bark of a tree which grows in East and Central Africa. The natives weave it into cloth, made in pieces some six yards by two and a half, which takes dye well and has a good finish.

SEAWEED SUITS.

Unfortunately, the era of cheap suits, made of what might be termed seaweed, promised about five years ago, has not yet dawned, though these examining their threadbare garments, and thinking of their diminished incomes, would welcome such a blessing did not reduced cargoes prevent its appearance. The seaweed was a marine fibre dredged up on the shores of South Australia, and trials in the Antipodes proved its value. Several Yorkshire firms made experiments, using a cotton warp and 50 per cent. of the marine fibre for the weft, which made a rough cloth somewhat like a Harris tweed or Irish frieze. The fibre itself resembles jute to a certain extent, but will not take vegetable dye. It is also unflammable, but early experiments led to the belief that it would be too coarse for clothing. However, it was later found that a very good cloth could be manufactured with 25 per cent. of the fibre, and when mixed with shoddy it made a cloth very much cheaper. If one may believe all one reads, cloth has been woven out of rocks, to say nothing of steel. Not a coat of mail, but a coat of ordinary wool, and is used for stiffening coats of mail. Cloth made from rock consists of limestone, which is powdered and baked in a furnace with another substance, and finally emerges as a kind of white fluffy wool.

Vegetarians who object to the slaughter of animals for any purpose may be able to buy boots made of a substitute formed of vegetable products, but whether the substance is procurable commercially or has been proved to possess good wearing qualities history does not appear to say, though if the materials can easily be obtained and elaborate machinery is not required for its manufacture, a leather substitute which was comparatively cheap would be eagerly welcomed in these days, when most of our leather goes to the Army. Artificial silk has long been made, French and German chemists being the first to discover substitutes, though the early product did not possess the best qualities of the real article. However, recent improvements are said to have overcome these initial difficulties. In this case cellulose is the basis of the substitute, and it has all the appearance of silk, and for some purposes is actually superior. Imitation silk has also been made from the cocoon spun by a caterpillar which feeds on the leaf of the fig tree in Uganda, and a species of mussel found in the Mediterranean also provides a fibre used for the same purpose. In Queensland experiments made with a fibre obtained from the leaves of the pineapple yielded a cloth of silk-like texture. Something similar has also been made from the webs of spiders, and in Madagascar a big spider spins a thread so light and strong that the French authorities weave it into ropes for balloons. As we are threatened with a famine in wood, experiments made at Lyons some months ago attracted attention. Straw chopped fine was boiled to a paste with certain chemicals and pressed into shape in moulds. It can be cut like wood and burns like wood, and is said to be suitable for the manufacture of matches. How smokers would rejoice to hear of something that would not make matches as precious as diamonds!

So well obeyed," said Plutarch many centuries ago. "For like as the art of a good rider is to make his horse gentle and ready at command, even so the chiefest point belonging to a ruler is to teach the people to obey." And let not our anarchists pretend that obedience is the foe of liberty. It is written that in service there is perfect freedom. *Daily Mail*.

BATTLE STORIES FROM THE WEST FRONT.

NO MAN'S LAND AND OVERHEAD.

"The last day I spent in a balloon was full of quiet fun," said a Balloon Pilot. "I went up about 10.30 to do counter-battery work. I took up with me a young Sergeant to train as an observer. He had marvellous sight, and presently he picked out a big transport convoy coming up to the quarry behind F-."

"I immediately told an 18 pounder and an 8 inch Howa battery all about it. The 18 pounders got to work first, and reached them with the third shot. All the drivers scattered for cover at once, and then the Howa blew the whole caboodle to small pieces. Very exhilarating, and it got a good mention in 'the Intelligence Summary'."

"However, the Hun's guess was had been the cause of the trouble and they began reproving us with 5.9 shrapnel, which is unpleasant, and putting H. E. into the camp."

"About three o'clock it got very cloudy and I told them to pull me down. We were less than 400 feet from the ground. Just then, to my horror and consternation, an Albatross appeared right alongside the envelope, into which he began firing Tracers. That was a moment for swift thought and rapid action. I shoved the Sergeant over the side and hopped out after him. Our ungentelemanly assailant, realising that while the balloon was more imposing, we were more important, neglected the former and began tapping away at us, as we floated gracefully through the air. "Whizz."

"Crack" and so on. We also passed through a machine gun barrage from the ground.

"Three hundred feet is dangerously low to parachute, but luckily there was a wind blowing which saved us from coming down too straight. I saw my observer strike an unusual attitude and bury his head in a haystack, and a moment later I landed in a farmyard, across which I was waited till my head came in contact with a cowshed. "Biff."

"Thud." "Stars." I hurried to my feet and the first person I saw was a gunner Colonel who had come over to see me. I got little sympathy from him, merely a request to do it again as he hadn't seen the first act properly."

"The balloon was all right save for four scorched holes.

"I went up again soon after, but found my eye was inclined to wander to the planes as they flew past, and every time a gun fired I almost left the basket. So I put in ten days rest and change and here I am. My only wounds are this sun-set eye, and this jagged cut on my bump of caution."

"Usually, of course, you get a message from below saying, 'Hun diving at you' and then you get plenty of time to get ready; but the fact that I was coming down, combined with the low cloud, made it rather a sticky five minutes."

"What happened to my battalion," said a Sergeant in a Light Infantry regiment, "often happens in offensives nowadays.

"We were getting along nicely and suffering very little, because the bit of ground over which we were attacking had been easy for the guns to tackle. All the Pill Boxes were laid out or stuffed with dead, the wire was torn to small bits, and the trenches blown in. But the chaps on our right were hung up by four strong posts in a dip of the ground, which the artillery hadn't been able to get at properly. We didn't discover it for a bit, and kept pushing on till suddenly we found we were getting it in the back of the neck. It was a dirty business."

"I heard a man tell the Major that there was a gap somewhere on the right, and that the flung had got through behind us. The Fritzies in front were getting their courage back now they saw us hung up, and began opening heavy machine gun fire on us. Then our Major showed he was a soldier. He beat most of us on as if there was nothing in the matter, and it's not always so easy to get men going with a swing immediately after a check, and he himself went with a party of rifle-grenadiers, two Lewis gun bunches, and a platoon to fill up the gap. By a real bit of luck some tanks came along soon after to clear up the trouble."

"Some of them knocked out the nests which were holding up the right, and another played tiddleywinks with the ones who'd been shooting at the back of our necks. Meanwhile we'd gone and taken our final objects. Presently our right came on and did the same."

"Not that our troubles were over. The Boches counter-attacked us like six devils, drove us out twice, but we were in position when it came again, and our men are well out beyond that now."

"But it shows what good judgment, is. If our Major had got the wind up, as he might easily have done, for being shot at from behind is the worst thing almost that can happen, he'd have retired us and then, perhaps, that would have put 'paid' against the whole outfit."

GERMANY'S CHILDREN

PREMIUM FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS. The German Government has offered to give a premium of five hundred marks to every poor unmarried woman who bears a child and to contribute to the child's support during the first fourteen years of its life. Such children will be considered legitimate.

In 1850, after the thirty years' war, polygamy was legalised in Germany. The population had sunk then from seven millions to about four millions, mostly females, and it was legally ordained that, owing to the necessities of the time, and the reduction of the population by sword, pestilence, and famine every man should be allowed to take two wives for a period of ten years.

The Emperor Karl of Austria has already published a decree legitimising the numerous illegitimate children born in Austria since the beginning of the war.

THE PART ITALY PLAYED AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

Some hitherto unpublished details of vital historic interest about the part played by Italy on the eve of the great war towards the salvation of France were divulged in the narrative which Senator Guglielmo Marconi contributes to the *Roma daily, Bulletin d'Informazioni* (says the *Chronicle*). Milan correspondent.

"Germany, knew we would not back her savage attack against the liberty of Europe, nor in fact did she attribute much importance to our neutrality. Her game was far deeper and more treacherous. Germany wanted Italy to leave France in doubt as to Italian intentions. "On the morning of July 30th, 1914, one day before Germany declared war upon Russia and two days before she declared war upon France the Marquis Giuliano, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed the French Ambassador, M. Barrere, that Italy would not rally to Germany's side in a war of aggression. This assurance was telegraphed immediately to Paris, but was insufficient to reassure France completely, seeing that on our part there was no official declaration of neutrality."

"On August 2nd, two days before England declared war against Germany, the Italian Government decided on a policy of neutrality. Our Ambassador being then absent from Paris the news being forthwith communicated to our Charge d'Affaires there in a despatch which arrived at 1 o'clock in the morning. Without a moment's hesitation, our representative hurried to seek audience with the French Premier, M. Viviani, who, entering the room, turned deadly pale and shrank back, feeling instinctively that nothing but Italy's resolve to join hands with Germany could have constrained an Italian diplomat to rouse himself at that unearthly hour. But no sooner had M. Viviani perused the despatch than he gave full vent to his emotion."

"Before another half-hour had elapsed the French Prime Minister had already ordered the mobilisation of nearly a million men whom France would otherwise have been obliged to maintain on her eastern and southern frontiers to guard against possible attacks from Italy. "It was that million men which arrested the German advance, won the Battle of the Marne, and saved France from being trodden under the savage heel of Teuton militarism. Had there been the slightest hesitation, the slightest vacillation on Italy's part, had any Italian politician done a tenth part of what Bismarck did when he tampered with the famous Ems telegram which resulted in the Franco-Prussian War, France would not have dared to withdraw a single soldier from the Italian frontier, and the world's history would have taken a stupendously different course."

NEW NAVAL TYPES.

The flush-deck destroyers now building for the United States Government constitute a new type of war-vessel, the advent of which has often been predicted by naval experts. These new vessels, hitherto thought unobtainable in warships, they present a minimum of hitting surface to the enemy. It is unofficially reported that the British Navy now possesses two vessels of the size of battle cruisers, 800 feet long, with a speed of forty land miles an hour, which carry only two seven-inch guns, but have many torpedo tubes. In its testimony as to the needs of modern navies before a Congressional committee some time ago, Admiral, then Captain, Sims described a vessel planned by "a young officer named Schofield," and some of his remarks upon this then nonexistent marine type are recalled in *The Army and Naval Journal*. A 20,000-ton boat with a protective deck and so flat that nothing could get under it, and only two towers, one forward and one aft, carrying no guns but having eight or ten torpedo tubes on each side, this new engine of destruction was to take a speed of at least 25 knots. No waste of side armour, because the vessel would have practically nothing to protect above the water line. Captain Sims declared that if he were in command of a fleet and "one of those things" suddenly came down on him, he would feel impelled to turn the fleet over to the second in command and go below. Of course, Admiral Sims would do nothing of the kind, he would stick to the command of his big dreadnoughts and do his best. But if such cruisers can be built, it seems obvious that they will revolutionize all naval warfare. There are reports that two of that type, or a similar one, have been built, though, of course, there is no accurate information extant of the recent development of the British Navy. The tale that the Germans have undersea boats 800 feet long, however, has been generally believed. *N. Y. Times*.

RUSSIA'S CURRENCY.

Russia's currency is in every bit as queer a state as her politics. The Imperial Bank of Russia now becomes the State Bank, has doubled the amount of paper money in existence since the revolution. The rouble early in September was quoted at 64d. exchange, as against 2s. 1d. before the war. Quaintest of all, owing to the rise in the value of silver, the actual value of the silver in the rouble was 2s. 7d. In the earlier part of last century roubles were coined of platinum, then about 2s. an ounce. Owing to the rise in the price of platinum, these roubles are now worth forty times their face value. A good many years ago, a shipment of sovereigns having been made to India by a London bank, one of them was discovered there to be platinum gilt (presumably a somewhat ancient forgery), and was sent back as "had to be changed." The London bank selling it to the market as platinum, got 21.5s. for it. To-day it would be worth more like 23 10s.

**HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
CHARGE OF DEMANDING MONEY
BY THREATS.**

An elderly Chinese was charged with sending a threatening letter demanding \$5,000 on November 25th to the Head of the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the defence.

The case was remanded till next Monday, bail being fixed at \$1,000.

**CHINESE CONSTABLES' NEW
ROLE.**

Nineteen Chinese, including two constables, were charged with gambling for stakes at No. 5, Ho Kwok Lane, on the 2nd instant.

Sergt. Cottrell stated that one of the men proved very violent when he (witness) went to arrest him, and attempted to push him down the stairs.

The defendants were each fined \$2.

A "P.W.D." CASE.

A Chinese contractor was summoned for not taking down certain matsheds on the expiry of his permit.

Defendant stated he pulled down the sheds the day after he received the notice.

Mr. Hutchings said that the sheds had been pulled down. The defendant applied for an extension of the date of his permit, but it was refused. He would, however, be granted a new permit to build sheds on a new site.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant \$5.

A WINDFALL?

An old Chinese was charged with stealing a black coat from 45, Cook Street.

It was stated that the coat was hanging out to dry on a pole and defendant removed it and ran away.

The defendant said that there was a strong wind blowing at the time and the coat fell down. He picked it up, intending to return it, when he was arrested.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to a month's hard labour.

THEFT OF ELECTRIC WIRE.

A Chinese was charged, on remand, with the theft of electric wire from the place where he was working.

Defendant said he had been executing repairs to electric fittings on the premises of a Chinese newspaper in Des Vaux Road and had permission to remove the wire.

A witness deposed that defendant was given permission to remove the wire from the premises.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to fourteen days' hard labour.

A RETURNED BANISHEE.

A youthful Chinese was charged with returning from banishment.

It was stated that defendant was banished a year ago from the Straits Settlements, and had found his way to Hongkong, being subsequently banished to China by the local authorities. Defendant, returned, however, and committed a larceny a few days ago, for which he was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

Mr. Dyer Ball now sentenced defendant to a year's hard labour, the two sentences to run concurrently.

MARINE COURT.

[BEFORE COMMANDER C. W. BECKWITH, R.N.]

FAILING TO OBSERVE ROAD RULES.

The master of the s.s. *Tai-chung* was charged with failing to observe the rule of the road, as laid down by H.M.'s Order-in-Council, in Victoria Harbour on the 24th November.

Defendant was fined \$50.

**OBSTRUCTING FREE ACCESS TO
OTHER SHIPS.**

The master of the s.s. *Choy Sung* was charged with unlawfully allowing a steam launch to be alongside the Ping On Wharf in Connaught Road West, without the permission of the owner, and thereby obstructing free access to other vessels.

A fine of \$10, with the alternative of 14 days' hard labour, was imposed.

**BOARDING A VESSEL WITHOUT
PERMISSION.**

A Chinese coolie pleaded guilty to boarding a vessel without the permission of the master or chief officer.

Defendant was fined \$50, in default, two months' hard labour.

**VISCOUNT CHINDA ON
GERMAN PLOTS.
UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.**

Viscount Chinda, Japanese Ambassador in London, was the principal guest of the American Luncheon Club at the Savoy Hotel, London, on October 12th. In the absence of Mr. Page, the United States Ambassador, on account of illness, the chair was taken by Mr. Frank Powell.

Viscount Chinda received a great ovation on rising to speak, and on concluding the whole company stood up and cheered for several minutes.

Viscount Chinda said his remarks would be confined to the effects produced by the entry of the United States into the war on the relations between Japan and the United States. In this respect he had no hesitation in saying that the momentous step taken by the United States was received in Japan with profound feelings of appreciation and enthusiasm by the whole nation. (Cheers.)

It confirmed more strongly than ever before the conviction of the Japanese in the justness of the cause of the Allies and of the certainty of its victory. They all knew that Japan had sent a special mission to the United States, having at its head Viscount Ishii, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the late Cabinet. The objects of that mission were mainly twofold. Firstly, to convey to the President of the American Republic the appreciation and congratulations of the Emperor and of the Japanese nation on the entry of the United States into the war; secondly, to determine how best the two nations could co-operate together for carrying the war to a triumphant conclusion. That mission had been received by America in the same spirit in which it had been sent. (Cheers.)

In one respect it was the embodiment of the national sentiment, and it left Japan for America amid the acclamation of the public. The Japanese delegates had received at the hands of the American Government and people all those marks of hospitality and friendship which America knows so well how to give. In short, the mission had proved itself to be a brilliant success, and he had no doubt that it would not be long before the good results of its work would make themselves seen and felt in the efficient co-ordination of their common efforts in pursuit of their common aims. (Cheers.)

But apart from the two objects, which the mission to the United States had in view, the mission, in his opinion, had rendered both to Japan and the United States most valuable services which would have most beneficial and lasting effects on the future relation of the two countries. The great debt with which all the functions of the nation had been arranged and carried out had produced a good effect upon the minds of the people on both sides of the ocean. Another good effect it had upon the war was the elimination of that pernicious German influence which was believed of recent years to have been hard at work at America, much to the detriment of the mutual interests of America and Japan. Nearly seven years ago, when he was in Berlin, he was informed unofficially by a well-known American publicist that a certain celebrated German professor of international law, whose name he should keep secret, had told him, with all his professional pride and responsibility, that the next great event in the history of mankind would be a war between the United States and Japan. He did not ascertain the reasons from which this German professor succeeded in drawing such a conclusion. In surveying the whole horizon of the diplomatic relations existing at the time between Japan and America he could not discern any single sign that could be considered in any way to support such an extraordinary view. It was true there had been a controversy between Japan and the United States in regard to events in San Francisco, but that had been satisfactorily settled. It was equally true that there was then a certain degree of difference as to the question of Japanese emigration; but he had been at the time he spoke of, and he was now one of those who were firmly convinced that between two countries so circumstanced in regard to each other as Japan and the United States, difficulties of such a kind could be composed amicably through diplomatic channels without any hurt to their friendly relations. (Cheers.)

In these circumstances this dogmatic pronouncement of the German professor had impressed him merely as a preposterous idea, and it might well have been dismissed entirely out of memory had it not been for the fact that it was by no means an isolated case, but only one of many similar incidents which came subsequently to his ears during his stay in Germany.

WISH FATHERS TO THE THOUGHT.

The question that arose naturally to his mind was this:—Were these various warnings honest expressions of misguided, but disinterested, opinion, or did they not rather betray the existence of a secret wish which was father to the thought? (Cheers.) As they all had been shocked by the recent disclosures made in America of the unscrupulous nature of German diplomacy they would find no difficulty in supplying the proper answers to these queries. (Laughter and cheers.)

He fully believed that there was then, and had been since, a war on the part of Germany to cause bad blood between Japan and the United States. German activities on these lines had become more evident than ever since the outbreak of the war. When the late German Ambassador to America gave his first interview to the Press on landing in New York he made a special point of declaring his strong conviction that the American public would never sympathise with a cause in regard to which Japan had taken a side. The object was evidently to cultivate and exploit the prejudice which was then supposed to exist against the Japanese among certain sections of the American people. All sorts of misrepresentations had been sown broadcast by Germany for the purpose of causing estrangement between the two nations.

(Continued on foot of next column.)

SPORT.**BILIARDS.****SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.**

The "B" team of the H.K.D.C. won their way into the second round of this tournament on Monday evening at the expense of the R.A.M.C. Pte. Parks, of the Defence Corps, made a break of 31 which is the highest break of the tournament up to the present. Final Scores:

Pte. Grey	250
Pte. Parks	250
Sergt. McKee	177
L/Cpl. Ellarby	220

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.**TO-DAY'S MATCHES.**

HONGKONG LEAGUE.
R.G.A. v. 25th Middlesex Regt.—Club Ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wright.
DIVISION II.
87th Co. R.G.A. v. R.E. Res.—Navy Ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Black.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 1st December is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 49 weeks
This Year	812,592	\$647,810
Last Year	12,174	686,437
Increase	3-8	
Decrease		38,827

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MUSKETRY COURSE, 1917-18.

The underrated Sections, warned to fire Part I. on Sunday next, December 9th, will attend at Headquarters Club at 5.30 p.m. for general instruction as follows:—

Nos. 1 and 2 Sections (No. 1 Platoon)—Thursday, December 6th.
No. 3 Section (No. 2 Platoon)—Friday, December 7th.
Uniform optional. Musketry handbooks must be brought.

The results of shooting by the Staff Mounted Police and Maxim Gunners on 2nd instant are posted at Headquarters Club.

NO. 3 COMPANY, WINTER UNIFORM.
Members of No. 3 Company, Ambulance and Buglers and Drummers requiring alteration or fresh issue of Winter Uniform are ordered to parade at Headquarters Club at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, December 6th. A room will be set aside for changing purposes.

RECRUITS.
All recruits will parade on Mondays and Fridays at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. until passed out.

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).
Hongkong, December 4th, 1917.

They should serve as a warning against their recurrence in the future. (Cheers.) He was fully persuaded that Germany was perfectly ready to resort to the same methods again if she could only get the chance of doing so. (Cheers.)

"A MOST SECRET TRINITY."

As a matter of fact, he had received a report as recently as last week to the effect that in some places in Europe there had been a rumour of a most secret treaty between Japan and Germany, by which Japan undertook to detach herself from the entanglements of her present Alliance, and to resume a freedom of action when the immense forces of the American Army and Navy were on the European side of the Atlantic. (Laughter.)

When he heard of that rumour he simply said, "This is too thin." (Laughter.) He had simply to say "qui bono?" and the whole trick would be seen through. (Laughter.) But of these German chicaneries there was really no end. They had to guard themselves carefully against them. So far as his memory went, it was the third time since the war broke out that the Japanese had been presented on the German chessboard in the international game not merely in the part of pawns, but in the part of kings. (Laughter.) Mr. Gerard, the late American Ambassador in Germany, in his famous book said that at the outbreak of the war there was a rumour in Berlin that Japan would take the side of Germany against Russia. That was quite correct, so far as his own information went, but his information went further still. One evening, before Japan sent her ultimatum to Germany, a large crowd of Germans were assembled in front of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin and saluted them for the supposed act of betraying their Ally, Great Britain, and her friend Russia.

Then they know the part they were made to play in the notorious telegram of Zimmermann, only this time they were placed in even a worse part. In the case of Russia they were simply to attack her, but this time, to the character of knave and coward was added that of attacking America in the back. While her Army was fighting the battle for civilisation Japan was to help herself in the backyard of America. (Cheers and laughter.) That was adding to distasteful character of turncoat and renegade. All the rumours were interesting to him as a most illuminating commentary on the inner working of the Teutonic mentality, which could stoop to such monstrosities as that. He could not allow that opportunity to pass without offering to America his congratulations on the great success which she was achieving in the pursuit of her war aims. Nothing could exceed his admiration of the gigantic effort which America was putting forth to achieve the ends for which she entered the war: Peace, Justice, and Democracy were the watchwords of the United States. He firmly believed that that great nation would never rest until all its war aims were attained, until civilisation was restored to her rightful reign, and all the sacrifices made in this terrible war by the Allies had been fully vindicated. (Loud cheers.)

THE ADVANCE IN SILVER.**EFFECT ON EASTERN TRADE.**

The silver question has become one of the most important financial problems that the war has created. Supplies of the metal have become exceedingly scarce, in consequence of an increased demand, combined with a marked diminution in production, and the price has risen to the highest level recorded since 1878. In theory the advance in price should have stimulated production, but this assumes that other things are equal. In fact, the advance in price has been accompanied by a decreased production because there has not been that equality in other things. Mexico, at one time the largest individual producer, with an output of over 80 million ounces, has owing to the political disturbances which have been a chronic feature of her history for a long time, seen her production fall to less than one-half of that total in the past five years.

In the past twelve years the production of silver has been as follows:—

Year	Oz.	Year	Oz.
1905	172,317,888	1911	226,192,923
1906	165,054,497	1912	224,310,554
1907	164,200,924	1913	223,907,845
1908	203,131,404	1914	211,339,749
1909	212,149,053	1915	179,753,978
1910	221,715,763	1916	172,383,800

Last year enormous purchases of silver were effected by the Indian Government, which was a buyer almost uninterrupted. The effect of the high price of silver, taking advantage of what seemed to be exceptionally high prices, sold large amounts of silver, and exports from China to India alone amounted to 43 million ounces, with the result that the stock of silver in China decreased during the year from about 62 million ounces to about 30 million ounces. Since then China has been endeavouring to replenish her depleted stocks, thus bringing another competitor into the market at a time when supplies are actually diminishing. Last year the rise in price was checked to some extent by an arrangement come to by the different Governments which were purchasing silver for coinage not to compete with each other. But this only postponed and did not stop the rise, because of a further fall in production and the insatiable demand for India. India, where silver disappears almost as fast as it is imported owing to the apparently incurable custom of the native to hoard the metal, has developed its present insatiable appetite for the metal owing to causes which are directly attributable to the war. Payments to native troops engaged in Mesopotamia, Egypt, and East Africa has caused the withdrawal of large amounts of silver from India, while in addition India's usual favourable balance of trade has become, owing to the high prices realised for Indian produce, and the restriction of imports, still more favourable, and the demand for rupees to finance the exports has been enormously increased. Thus, in spite of her enormous purchases of silver, the silver stock in the Indian currency reserve has in the past year fallen only from 221 crores to 221 crores, and it was down to less than 16 in June last.

This shortage of rupees in India has given rise to the present difficult exchange position. The effect of the high price of silver will be to check imports from India, and lessen the demand for rupees. At the same time British-owned debts in India will be increased in exchange value, and Lancashire cotton manufacturers, who sell a great deal to India, should benefit accordingly. At the present price of silver, the rupee, as silver, is worth about 1s. 8d., instead of 1s. 4d., and consequently it pays to re-mint the rupee. In these circumstances it is obvious that the Indian Government will no longer permit exports of silver at 1s. 4d. per rupee which to replace would cost them 1s. 8d. per rupee. Hence the export prohibition. The root cause of the Indian exchange difficulty is that while the rest of the world is on a paper basis, India is still on a metallic one.

EFFECT ON CHINESE TRADE.

India and China absorb between them about one-half of the world's production, but China is the only important country whose currency system rests upon silver. Thus her exchange tends to rise and fall with every movement in silver. The Shanghai test, which was worth 2s. 3d. at the end of July, 1914, has risen to 4s. 10d. Thus the test will purchase more than double as much sterling as before the war. This means that the Chinese merchant can in gold buy as much for one ounce of silver as he could for two ounces before the war. China's goods are twice as expensive to us as purchasers, for instead of buying a tea's worth for 2s. 3d. we have now to pay 4s. 10d. The result obviously must therefore be to restrict her exports, since they cost twice as much to buy, and to stimulate her imports, which can be bought for half as much in terms of silver. But for British companies operating in China who sell their produce in sterling and have to remit funds to meet expenses in China the rise in silver is very serious. It means that those expenses have been more than doubled. Those who have funds lying in China which were acquired before the war can now send them home and double their value in sterling. Such a golden opportunity is obviously worth taking advantage of.

With regard to prospects for the future it would appear that the demand for European coinage must have been very largely satisfied by this time, and thus there should be fewer buyers in the market to compete against India and China. The position in Mexico is mending, and it is not unreasonable to expect that she will appreciate the splendid opportunity now open to her of restoring her economic position by stimulating production as much as possible. Until both of these things happen it is difficult to see how a lower level can be established for silver. As regards the Eastern question, the price of silver is maintained for any length of time at a high level, the prices of other commodities will tend ultimately to adjust themselves to the new conditions created. Meanwhile it temporarily doubles the cost of Chinese goods and gives that country a greatly increased purchasing power in the European market. But the application of this power will be limited by the embargo on exports. (Continued on foot of next column.)

INTIMATIONS**LANE, CRAWFORD**

& COMPANY,

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.**ROBES OF THE MOMENT
IN NEWEST FABRICS.****BLOUSES OF TASTE
IN FINEST MATERIALS****GOLFERS IN EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS
IN SILK AND WOOL.****HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
AT MODERATE PRICES.****SHOES FOR DAY AND EVENING WEAR
in "Lotus" and "Walkover" Brands.****MOTOR COATS.****LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

18



ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO.,

LIMITED.

Phone 1990.

Hotel Mansions.

[1185]

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

JUST ARRIVED:

SMART NEW!

LADIES'

SHOES.

WICHERT & GARDINER'S

UNIQUE FOOTWEAR.

from Europe. As to the immediate prospects, purchases of silver for China have so cleared up the market in America that offerings from there to London have fallen to very small proportions. There is therefore no indication at present of any important reaction. *Times*, Trade Supplement.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Hongkong, 4th December, 1917. [1350]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Re CRUZ BASTO & COMPANY, late of Prince's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, Merchants.

A Fourth and Final Dividend of \$5.20 per cent. has been declared in the above matter.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN the above-mentioned DIVIDEND may be received at the Trustee's Office, Mercantile Bank Building, 7, Queen's Road Central, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December, 1917, and on any subsequent day, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 12 o'clock (Noon). Creditors applying for payment must produce any bills of exchange or other securities held by them and must sign a receipt in the prescribed form. Dated this 29th day of November, 1917. C. A. DA ROZA, A.S.A., Trustee. [1352]

TIENTSIN FLOODS.

THE Students of the University invite you to their BAZAAR AND ENTERTAINMENTS next THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 6th and 7th, at the University.

The Proceeds will be for THE METROPOLITAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

BAZAAR 2.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. and 7 P.M. to 8 P.M. on each day.

EXHIBITION OF LABORATORIES 7 P.M. to 8 P.M.

CONCERT AND PLAY (in English) THURSDAY, Dec. 6th, 8 P.M. to 11 P.M.

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE" (in Cantonese) on FRIDAY, Dec. 7th, at 8 P.M. to 11 P.M. in the Great Hall of the University.

Tickets of Admission to the University in the Evening, \$1 each.

Millions of Chinese Families will starve this winter unless help is provided. The students of the University invite you to assist them to raise funds for the victims of the Tientsin Floods by coming to the Bazaar and entertainments at the University on Thursday and Friday, December 6th and 7th. [1353]

LOST.

A LONG-HAIRED BLACK TOM CAT, with White Muzzle, underpart of neck, chest and paws. If found or seen, kindly inform—W. ARMSTRONG, 8, Stewart Terrace, No. 94, Peak. [1346]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that we have this Day REMOVED our Office to the Second Floor of No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. BRUNNER, MOND & Co., Ltd. [1355]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE this Day appointed Mr. HENRY ARMAND HENRICKSON, ASTRO Manager of our Business at Hongkong and have authorized him to Sign our Firm Name per Procuration. Dated this 1st day of December, 1917. CARVALHO & COMPANY. [1345]

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD. (FIRE AND MARINE).

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING Co., Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 12th November, 1917. [1371]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE MANAGEMENT beg to announce that as from 1st December, 1917, the "HONGKONG HOTEL ORCHESTRA" will play daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

IN THE MAIN LOUNGE.

From 11.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

From 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.

IN THE GRILL ROOM.

From 8 P.M. to 10 P.M.

A series of TEA DANCES will be held during the Winter Months each TUESDAY and FRIDAY, commencing on 11th December 1917. Dancing 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.

Special DINNER DANCES will be held on CHRISTMAS NIGHT, BOXING NIGHT and NEW YEAR'S EVE.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1917. [1348]

INTIMATIONS

4% FRENCH LOAN.

(GENEVE PARAPRIETÉ 4%).

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE beg to announce that they are prepared to receive and forward to Paris, free of commission and telegram charges, at the selling rate of T. T. on Paris, applications for the above Loan, which will shortly be open to public subscription.

The list of applications will be CLOSED IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 16th, 1917, and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

Issue Price: 68.60%.

Full particulars will be supplied on application to the—

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, 5, Chater Road. [1290]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1917.

Price of Issue Frs. 68.60.

Bearing interest from the 16th Dec. 1917, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

Subscription List will be closed on the 15th December, 1917.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before the 1st November, 1917, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:—

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, where full particulars may be obtained.

L. BERINDOAGUE, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1917. [1293]

CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK IN CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, under instructions from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, the business in China of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK has been placed in Liquidation.

And all Parties of Chinese, Allied and Neutral nationalities having Claims against the said Bank in Canton are hereby required to notify the Canton Bureau of Liquidation of their Claims, within one month from this date.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, that all Parties indebted to the said Bank must discharge their liabilities within one month from this date, after which period the Central Bureau of Liquidation will take such action as may be necessary.

LOCAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, CANTON.

Canton, 1st December, 1917. [1333]

WANTED.

LADY ASSISTANT required for Merchants' Office. Some knowledge of Bookkeeping necessary. Apply—"A. B. C.", Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1361]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

No. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Peak.

Apply to—H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Buildings. [1347]

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [132]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—THE MANAGER, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46, Connaught Road Central. [1300]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [1273]

TO LET.

No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE.

No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.

GODOWN D. & Duddell Street.

No. 57, WHITFIELD HOUSE and GODOWN, Shamone Road.

From 1st November, 1917, TOP FLOOR of 7, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office.

ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

"GLENSHIEL" No. 140 and 141, Tse Prue.

Apply to—LINDSEY & DAVIES, 1st Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [130]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

COLD

CURE

TABLETS

CURE A COLD IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR

NEURALGIA AND MALARIAL

HEADACHE.

Copy of repeat order recently received from England:—

"All Saints' Lodge,"

Hoveley,

Blackwater,

Hants.

Mrs. — will be much obliged by Messrs. WATSON sending to her by post 10 bottles of their "Cold Cure." She will be glad to have these as soon as possible, as she is to-day sending her last bottle to her son (Capt. — of the Buffs), who is at the front and finds the Tablets excellent for stopping Cold."

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16. [12]

BIRTH.

LEX—On December 3rd, at Saifee Terrace, Kowloon, to BOSE ARROW, the wife of C. E. LEE, twins. [1354]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Voeux Road, U. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FINE STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 5TH DECEMBER, 1917.

THE CONCESSION TO THE SERVICES.

THERE is a disposition in official circles in Hongkong to question the influence of the Press. It is true, of course, that newspapers can never exercise the same influence in a Crown Colony as in a community enjoying popular representative institutions, but we could, if necessary, adduce convincing evidence that even in Hongkong they are something more than mere chronicles of passing events and are able to place to their credit many useful achievements. At the moment, we are content to refer to only one—the more equitable adjustment of the pay of the Service men quartered in Hongkong. Public attention was first drawn to the hardships suffered by the soldiers and sailors of all ranks in our midst, owing to the abnormally high exchange value of the dollar, in the columns of the Daily Press on July 30th.

We pointed out that, as a result of the rise in the price of silver, the pay of the Services had shrunk in conversion from sterling to local currency by something like one-third since the beginning of the war, and we advocated the adoption of some arrangement similar to that which has obtained since 1913 in the local Civil Service, where seventy-five per cent. of all salaries is paid at the fixed rate of 1s. 6d. to the dollar and the balance at the current rate of exchange. Two days later the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the local branch of the Chinese Association jointly despatched a telegram to the Prime Minister, briefly explaining the situation and urging that this concession should be granted, at the same time invoking the aid of the Chinese Association in London in support of their representation.

A few weeks later the local branch of the Navy League, also, placed the matter before the parent Society in London and suggested that it be communicated to the London newspapers, as it appeared that "only a Press campaign can move the Imperial authorities to ordinary acts of justice." We do not know if any steps were taken in the direction indicated or, if so, what success attended them, but we were able to reproduce a few days ago an article from Truth on the subject in which acknowledgments were made to the Hongkong Weekly Press. Now, after four months' agitation, a reply has been received, and, though it comes from the War Office, we suspect, from the fact that it shows greatest consideration for those who most need it, that it was dictated by the Prime Minister. The details of the message, which has been transmitted by cable, lack clearness, and we understand that even those concerned are in doubt as to its proper interpretation. Broadly speaking, however, it provides that all those who receive pay and allowances not exceeding £300 a year shall draw three-quarters of the total at the rate of 2s. to the dollar and the remainder—which, presumably, they are expected to remit home either for the support of dependents or for investment—at the average rate of exchange ruling each month. Any sum in excess of this maximum is to be converted, as regards one half, at 2s. to the dollar, and, as regards the other half, at the current rate. Judging, therefore, by the table which we published early in September the full concession will be enjoyed by all ranks up to a major in the Infantry. It cannot be said that the authorities have erred on the side of generosity, but the relief granted will be very welcome. An important principle has been established, which may pave the way, in the future, to some further concession. It is to be regretted, we think, that the new arrangement is not retrospective, but comes into force only as from November 1st instead of dating back, as we suggested, to the beginning of the year, when the dollar already stood at 2s. 4d. Now that the injustice of the old system is admitted it is curious that no compensation is offered for the past, especially when it is remembered that there have been occasions recently when the Services have seen their pay diminish by nearly 80 per cent. as compared with pre-war days. At least it might have been expected that the concession would date from the time when the matter was first brought before the notice of the Prime Minister. But, after almost despairing of receiving any consideration at all, the Services will probably congratulate themselves upon the improved outlook for the future.

Lieut. Colonel H. R. Stockley, C.I.E., Royal Engineers, who has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General, took part in the China Expedition, 1900 (mentioned in despatches, medal).

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$100 to the funds of the Hospitals from the Fruit & Vegetable Guild.

Commander E. L. Frewen, who has been given that rank on the retired list, went on retired pay in 1911 with the rank of lieutenant. He served with the Pinyin in the China Expedition of 1903, for which he received the medal.

A marriage has been arranged between Trevor Channer, of the Royal Irrigation Department of Siam, youngest son of the late General Nicolas Channer, C.B., V.C. (Indian Army), and Catherine Stephenson, eldest daughter of the late Major-General Stephenson, of Eastbourne, England.

A fire broke out on the 3rd instant amongst the films in an operating room of the Wan Keng Cinema, West Point, while the afternoon performance was in progress. It was almost immediately got under by the employees of the Cinema, who used the fire appliances attached to the theatre. The damage is estimated at \$600.

A Correspondent writes:—"The local 'gentleman' who, with his walking stick, deliberately overturned a tray of 'Heather Day' badges, when the sweet little seller asked him to buy a badge (he was not wearing one at the time) may be interested to learn that his identity has been established, and that unless he makes suitable apology, it will be divulged, with a detailed description of the unseemly incident."

Sir Charles Anthony Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G., Rajah of Sarawak, Borneo, who died at Chesterton House, Cirencester, on May 17th, left estate of the value of £25,000. He desired, "should be die in England, to be buried at Barrator, Devon, by the side of the first Rajah, in a very plain tomb, without any ornament whatever."

It has been decided at a Cabinet meeting to appoint two Japanese inspectors of shipping in Hongkong. Heretofore, Japan has only had such inspectors stationed at Shanghai, but owing to the increase of the country's mercantile marine it has been found necessary to have some in Hongkong also. The two inspectors will be attached to the Japanese Consulate in Hongkong.

A Whist Drive was held by the members of the R.G.A. Sergeants' Mess, Victoria Barracks, on Monday night. The prize-winners were:—Ladies—1st, Mrs. May; 2nd, Mrs. Allison; 3rd, Mrs. Wingfield. Men—1st, Mr. Wright; 2nd, Mr. Hingston; 3rd, Mr. Moulding. Master Gunner May carried out the duties of M.C. and Mrs. May kindly undertook the arrangements for refreshments.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the above fund are gratefully acknowledged and a statement of accounts is submitted up to the end of November:—

H. A. Nisbet \$ 5.00
Andrew Forbes 5.00
C. Thorne 10.00
"An A.C." 2.00
"Bitters" 80.00
E. A. Wells 5.00
A. J. W. Rosser 5.00
"A monthly subscriber" 15.00
Sept., Oct., and Nov. 5.00
A. E. Crapnell 5.00
J. W. G. 5.00
Per Hongkong Daily Press 30.00
Do 10.00
D. MacDonald 3.00
E. A. 90.00
O. Tisdall 10.00
D. M. Ross 10.00

Total \$ 282.00
Previously acknowledged 1,988.18

Total \$2,270.18
Monthly subscriptions paid in advance 222.00

Total \$2,492.18
Expenditure to 30/11/17 1,806.89

Balance in hand \$ 685.29

*—Monthly subscription. *—Donation.

The expenditure during November has covered the following objects:—

Writing materials for 11,400 letters.
Thirteen Outings.
Purchase of athletic gear, theatrical gear, indoor games, etc.
Re-stringing of tennis racquets and provision of net.

Ramblers' expenses for 1,248 men.
Expense connected with two Billiard Tournaments, which have drawn an entry of 110.

Four "At-Homes" attended by 745 Service men.
Three Whist-drives, the attendance at one of which exceeded 100.

One tea attended by 102 men.
Four substantial grants to various Service funds.
Sundry special fares and refreshments.

With reference to the outings, it is gratifying to the Committee—and, we feel sure, to the subscribers also—to hear the opinion which has been expressed:—"That the efficiency of an understaffed Department has been increased by these open-air excursions. Life has certainly been made more bearable. Again, referring to a certain outing, another writes:—"At some time in the future I shall hope to be sitting at my friends' round me, describing to them the occasion which I look back on as one of my 'red-letter' days."

With reference to the Whist Drives, one writes:—"I am sure it would do the donors to the Fund good if they could visit and see the vast amount of pleasure the men obtain from these Drives."

The above are but three examples out of many received, showing how greatly the S.E.F. has been appreciated by those who have enjoyed its benefits.

C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F. (Military Secretary and Treasurer).

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.
[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KONG SAN-PO"]

MEETING OF LEADERS AT TIENTSIN.

SHANGHAI, December 4th.
Tao-kun and representatives of Chukiang, Anhui, Fengtien and Shanghai held a meeting at Tientsin yesterday.

Tan Chi-jui left Peking for Tientsin last night.

The President sent Tan Tze-kwei, Tien Wan-lin, and Liu Shen-yun, to Tientsin to mediate with Tso-kun.

PEACE OR WAR?

Chang Tso-lin has wired to "Peking" opposing peace.

Wang Shi-chen has proposed to that a great meeting be held in the President's office to solve the question of peace or war.

The issue of the Mandate ordering the cessation of fighting will be postponed.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KONG SAN-PO"]

CANTON, December 4th.
GENERAL LUK'S DECLARATION.

General Luk Wing-ting, having been requested by various Tsuchus to offer peace conditions with the Peking Government, has submitted the following:—(1) punish those who made the trouble; (2) convolve the former Senate; (3) restore Li Yuen-hung's liberty; (4) and if Li refuses to resume the Presidency, the Acting President to be elected by the real Senate. The above conditions have been sent to various Tsuchus, and it is hoped that the dispute between the North and South will be settled very soon.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE GOVERNOR.
The President has sent a telegram to request the Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, to remain at his post. Li has replied that he has returned to Canton and complied with the mandate.

COMMANDERS OF GUNBOATS.
The Tsuchun has ordered that no commanders of gunboats shall be allowed to leave their ships without permission.

Two ships from the 1st squadron have been sent to watch the gate of Canton and make enquiry of those passing out.

RAILWAY PROTECTION.
The Tsuchun has ordered troops to be sent to protect the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

DR. WU'S REFUSAL.
Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Provisional Government, has been requested to assume office. He has refused and stated that the object of his visit is to mediate between the North and South. General Luk Wing-ting has sent a representative to visit Dr. Wu and acquaint him with his (the General's) opinions.

BOMB-THROWER ARRESTED AND SHOT.
The bomb-thrower was arrested yesterday and brought to the Tsuchun. The man said his surname was Lam, and that he and others were sent by some person in Swatow, to assassinate the Tsuchun. He was promised an appointment as a magistrate if he succeeded. After he had admitted that he threw the bomb, he was sentenced to be shot this morning at the spot where he committed the offence.

THE PIG-IRON CASE.

CHIEF OFFICER INVOLVED.
CHARGE AGAINST DEFENDANTS WITHDRAWN.

Two Chinese who were charged, on remand, at the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, with the alleged larceny of 440 lbs. of pig iron, valued at \$45, were discharged by Mr. J. R. Wood, as the charge was withdrawn.

Inspector Gordon stated that Mr. G. Barros, on behalf of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., wished the charge to be withdrawn. As far as the Police were concerned, they had succeeded in tracing the man who the defendants had stated in their previous evidence, had received a permit from the Chief Officer of the vessel. The chief coincided with that produced by Mr. M. K. Lo in Court at the last hearing. The Chief Officer had also received \$25 gold and \$7 Mexican, for a quantity of rope and wire which he had sold. He referred the matter to the Captain Superintendent of Police, who interviewed both the Agent, Mr. Morton, and the ship's Captain. But as the ship would have to be detained, and as they were unable to replace the chief officer on the ship, the Captain Superintendent decided not to proceed with the case, otherwise the defendants would also be charged with receiving.

Mr. M. K. Lo, for the defence, said he was prepared to defend defendants even on that charge. Every one knew that marine lawners were able to buy goods at ridiculously low prices. Defendants, in his opinion, could neither be charged with larceny nor unlawful possession. He asked the magistrate to suggest that the defendants should be given some small compensation for the inconvenience and discomfort they had suffered, since the day of their arrest. He was sure the Company would be willing to grant it.

Mr. J. R. Wood replied that there was no need for compensation and discharged defendants.

FLOODS IN SIAM.

Writing recently of the floods a Siam correspondent of the Straits Times says:—"To-day Bangkok is the centre of a huge lake. I have to go through water to the knees to get from the office to my house. Trains do not run and many trams have stopped. Many people have vacated their houses and gone to hotels. Things in the country are in a fearful state. People are living on their rooftops. Two-thirds of the rice crop are probably gone and thousands of cattle and buffaloes have perished."

THE WAR.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE WEST.

FRESH HEAVY GERMAN ATTACKS.

RUSSIA AND PEACE.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE MOVEMENT.

BRITISH CAPTURES DURING NOVEMBER.

NEARLY 27,000 MEN AND OVER 200 GUNS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

GERMANS MAKING SUPREME EFFORT.

LONDON, December 3rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states:—The activity mentioned this morning in the region of La Vacquerie was apparently the signal for enemy artillery to blaze up along the whole front from Honnecourt to Moeuvres. Our guns thundered in reply with a hurricane of fire, which has now lasted some hours.

A new German Division from Flanders has been brought to this front, also various fresh independent units are identified.

The Germans appear to be making a supreme effort in this sector, but the Correspondent temperately observes that for miles behind our lines there is one great screen of extraordinary activity.

Our men are fighting like tigers, and they have piled up a regular barrier of field grey corpses. We have recovered still more of the guns temporarily lost during the first onslaught on Friday. During Friday one battery of ten of our machine-guns fired 70,000 rounds at an average range of twelve hundred yards, with ghastly effect.

ENEMY RESUMES VIOLENT OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, December 4th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy has resumed the offensive with great violence.

To-day's fighting has been exceptionally severe.

From Gonnelleu to Maroing the enemy delivered attacks of great strength with large forces and was repulsed with heavy losses.

Our positions are maintained everywhere, except at La Vacquerie and east of Maroing, where our line has been slightly withdrawn. The enemy broke through at one point south of Maroing, but an immediate counter-attack restored the situation.

We advanced our line slightly south-east of Polygon Wood and secured prisoners.

Sunday's operation north of Passchendaele yielded 129 prisoners and a few machine guns.

EARLIER CABLES.

ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, December 3rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed attacks after sharp fighting in the neighbourhood of Moeuvres.

London Regiments captured 12 machine-guns and a number of prisoners in the neighbourhood of Bourlon.

There was considerable reciprocal artillery firing on the southern battle-front.

GERMAN EFFORT SPENT.

LONDON, December 3rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on 3rd instant, states:—It looks as if the German effort round Cambrai has temporarily spent itself, although they were showing aggressive activity this morning round the region of Lavacquerie.

The salient about Maanieres, from which we have withdrawn, is untenable for the enemy except for the deep caissons with which it is believed to be honeycombed.

GREATEST ATTACK GERMANS EVER LAUNCHED.

The recent attack was one of the greatest, if not actually the greatest, the Germans have ever launched on the Western Front, the only possible claimant to equal magnitude being the second Battle of Ypres.

I compute that 20 Divisions were employed against us, which, even at the diminished strength of the present German Divisions, would represent 200,000 infantry.

Our troops this morning are cheerful at the situation. They think the results of the great German offensive so far constitute a notable British success.

If the sum total of Germany's losses on the field will win the war for us, then we have taken a substantial step in this direction during the past four days.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

A German wireless official message states:—We beat off yesterday strong English attacks to the north of Passchendaele.

Firing increased in violence in the evening and we repulsed an attack between Inchy and Bourlon.

Since Friday we have taken 6,000 prisoners and one hundred guns.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE.

PARIS, December 3rd.

A communiqué states the artillery struggle was fairly violent at night-time between Miette and the Aisne, east of Rheims and on the right of the Meuse.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

AUSTRO-GERMANS PAUSE FOR BREATH.

LONDON, December 3rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing on the 2nd instant, states:—For the moment there seems to be a truce in the battle between the Brenza and the Piave, the reason being that the Austro-Germans have been forced to pause for breath after many days of unsuccessful costly attacks.

This interlude of calm, however, must not deceive us. Heavier and still heavier enemy attacks must be expected.

The Germans and Austrians have profited by the fine dry weather during the last ten days to bring up reinforcements of artillery, and constantly the Italian air-men are locating new enemy battery positions which come under the fire of the Italian guns. Already, before the British and French have fired a shot, the enemy advance has been brought to a stand.

The weather is already bitterly cold, and the endurance of the troops fighting in the mountains is being subjected to a severe test after the well-organised comfort of France. Even being in the war zone for a few days in Italy brings home to one what the Italians have had to endure since they entered the war. Only by the utmost economy can supplies of fuel be made to fill the passing days' needs in winter. Food is sufficient, but careful husbandry is necessary. Nevertheless, neither the cold, nor the rationing, nor the military misfortune has availed to damp the resolution of the Italian people. They face with entire calm the military and economic problems of the coming year.

INTENSE ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

LONDON, December 3rd.

An Italian official report states there were intense prolonged artillery actions in the Passubio and Melette regions, also northward of Monte Grappa.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOTAL CAPTURES IN PALESTINE.

CAIRO, December 3rd.

By the evening of November 30th eleven officers and 457 men had been captured during the last twenty-four hours.

On the morning of December 1st the Australians captured a further 200.

The total number of prisoners taken since the commencement of the offensive is now 10,600, of which number 470 are officers.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH CAPTURES IN NOVEMBER.

NEARLY 27,000 PRISONERS AND OVER 200 GUNS.

LONDON, December 3rd.

A British official message states:—The captures during November in the Western theatre were 11,551 prisoners and 138 guns.

In Palestine they were 10,454 prisoners and 80 guns.

In East Africa they were 4,403 prisoners, of which 1,212 were Europeans, and three guns.

In Mesopotamia they were 437 prisoners.

In Salonica they were 24 prisoners.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE ARMISTICE.

AMSTERDAM, December 3rd.

A Berlin official message says:—The local armistice, mentioned earlier, began at ten o'clock last night, and arrangements have been made referring to mutual intercourse and military activities. At least forty-eight hours must elapse before a recommencement of hostilities in the event of a denunciation of the truce.

ALLIED SUBJECTS TO LEAVE MOSCOW.

PETROGRAD, December 3rd.

Allied subjects are hastening to leave Moscow.

FRATERNISATION INCREASES.

LONDON, December 3rd.

The Russian Military Plenipotentiary with the British Armies reports that fraternisation has increased, especially on the Northern and Western fronts in connection with the armistice.

An enemy mine blew up the torpedo boat Bditelny.

AN EXPLANATION.

LONDON, December 3rd.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that no agreement had been made with France and Russia, whereby France was to receive a seaboard in Syria, Adana and Vilayet with a port in Lesser Armenia, and Russia was to receive Erzerum, Trebizond, Bitlis, Van Vilayets, and Kurdistan, down to the Persian frontier. Anglo-Franco-Russian understandings with respect to Asia Minor did not involve annexation.

SOME SIGNIFICANT ELECTION RETURNS.

PETROGRAD, December 3rd.

Hitherto the election returns show a large aggregate in the provinces against the Maximalists, while a minority of the army are supporting them.

The following are some examples of the polling:—In the Rostoff-on-Don Province the Cossacks and Cadets have together a 7,000 plurality over the Maximalists. In the town of Elizabetgrad a Jewish Coalition has 4,000 votes, the Socialists 4,000, the Cadets 3,700, and the Maximalists 1,800. At Nijni Novgorod the Cadets have 3,500 votes, the Socialists 1,000, and the Maximalists 400. At Penza the Cadets have 7,500 votes, the Socialists 7,000, and the Maximalists 2,700. At Sevastopol the Maximalists have under twenty per cent. of the whole. At Samara, supposed to be a Socialist stronghold, there is only a one thousand Maximalist plurality over the Socialists and Cadets combined.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE THREAT AGAINST BRITISH SUBJECTS.

LONDON, December 3rd.

The Daily News Petrograd Correspondent, telegraphing on the 1st instant, states:—M. Trotsky has appointed M. Tchicherin, one of the Russians interned in England, Russian Ambassador in London.

It was on account of M. Tchicherin and another that M. Trotsky ordered that no British subjects should be allowed to leave Russia.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT RESUSCITATED.

PETROGRAD, December 3rd.

The late Provisional Government, of which nothing had been heard since its overthrow, reappeared on the scene yesterday by issuing a Manifesto addressed to the population, stating that the Provisional Government is the only legal authority in Russia, and that decrees of the Bolsheviks should be disobeyed, condemning the actions of the Bolsheviks in attempting to conclude a separate peace, and decreeing the convention of the Constituent Assembly at Petrograd as the only chance of salvation for Russia. The papers which printed the manifesto have been suppressed.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES OCCUPIED.

LONDON, December 3rd.

The Daily Chronicle's Correspondent at Petrograd reports that the Red Guards occupied the offices of eight newspapers which printed the Manifesto, arrested several members of the staffs and confiscated the plant of the Novoye Vremya.

NO ANNEXATIONS AND NO INDEMNITIES.

PETROGRAD, December 3rd.

M. Trotsky, replying to Count Czernin's acceptance of the armistice offer, declared for the first time since the negotiations opened that they must be based on the principle of no annexations and no indemnities.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OBJECT OF ATTACK.

It is stated that the Military Revolutionary Committee has sent a force composed of reserves of the famous Guards Regiments and several machine-gun detachments against the General Headquarters.

RUSSIAN ARMISTICE DEPUTATION.

LONDON, December 3rd.

A German wireless official message states:—Several Russian divisions have agreed to local armistices, and the Russian army between Pripet and south of Lipsa and several of the General Commands have agreed to a truce while the negotiations are proceeding.

The Russian deputation to arrange for a general armistice has arrived at the Prince Leopold of Bavaria's Command.

RUSSIA'S REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

LONDON, December 3rd.

All the representatives of the Russian Government in Great Britain have refused to recognise the Maximalists, but are carrying on the work until a duly elected Russian Government is formed.

LATEST CABLES.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

AMERICA'S CONFIDENCE.

WASHINGTON, December 3rd.

Congress opened with a pronounced air of confidence. The determination to prosecute the war unsparing of resources was noticeable in the Treasury's estimates, to provide 13,500,000,000 dollars, of which 11,000,000,000 is for war purposes.

EARLIER CABLES.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S LETTER.

LONDON, December 3rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law refused a secret session to discuss Lord Lansdowne's letter.

After several questions, some frivolous, regarding the letter and its relation to the recent Regulations regarding peace pamphlets had been formally answered, the subject was dropped.

CANADA'S VICTORY LOAN. AN OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.

OTTAWA, December 3rd.

Canada's Victory Loan of One Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars has been more than doubly subscribed.

Commenting on the Loan, Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, said:—"The overwhelming success of the Victory Loan is a great national triumph for the Canadian people. While it will be a week or more before the final returns are obtained, I would not be surprised if the aggregate cash subscriptions amount to Three Hundred and Fifty Millions from half a million subscribers. Canada has certainly gone 'over the top.' On an average one in every three families in Canada has subscribed to the Bonds. Once again the Canadian people have proclaimed to the world their essential unity of purpose and their determination to persevere until a final and conclusive victory is attained."

"KINGDOM" FOR THE JEWS.

LONDON, December 3rd.

Jewish mass meetings passed a resolution of gratitude to the Government for the declaration in favour of the establishment of Palestine as a home for the Jewish people.

The meetings were further noteworthy as the first great public expression of a rapprochement between the Arab, Armenian and Jewish communities, and many Arab and Armenian notabilities swelled the Jewish audience.

Lord Rothschild, who presided at the principal meeting, read letters of sympathy from prominent statesmen. Lord Robert Cecil said that in supporting Zionism "this country is merely carrying out its traditional policy of upholding the supremacy of law and liberty. It was because the lawless invasion of Belgium was felt by the true instincts of the British people to be an attack upon the principle of the law that they felt then and now and until that outrage was expiated it would be impossible to even think of talking of terms of peace."

GENERAL LUDENDORFF'S CONFIDENCE.

AMSTERDAM, December 3rd.

In the course of a conversation with a representative of a Vienna newspaper, General Ludendorff said that the war would not end in a draw, but in favour of the Central Powers.

Regarding the Russian armistice, he said there must be security for the Government that possesses the power to enforce the results of the negotiations. A general armistice would be difficult, as the submarine activity would have to be interrupted, so that the Entente could improve their position while no supplies reached the Central Powers. The armistice must, therefore, be short, otherwise the military situation would suffer.

"Modern warfare is a war of peoples, not armies. War now terminates with the defeat of the enemy people. There are no decisive battles now, as formerly. They merely have an indirect influence on the whole system, which decays and collapses."

WAR NEWS.

THE MASTER OF BALLIOL ON THE CHURCH.

"Even a bad system worked by wise and good men produces infinitely better results than a perfect system worked by incompetents. There is nothing the Church could not do with her present system if she had the right kind of persons to do it. The solemn nonsense talked at times about the Church's lack of freedom is really an attempt to cast on to somebody else's shoulders the blame for clerical folly and failure," says the Master of Balliol, in the Modern Churchman.

SIR HUBERT GOUGH ON A SOLDIER'S NEED OF A FAITH.

In a book published recently, entitled The God of Battles, General Sir Hubert Gough, who contributes a preface, says:—"As a soldier, I am convinced that no man can bear the terrific strain he is called to stand in war if he trusts entirely in his own will and strength. He must have a faith. He must be able to feel that after he has done his best, made all his plans, made all arrangements, the result is in Higher and Greater Hands. That knowledge supports men and leaves them calm and fearless."

NORTHOLIFFE'S "VAGARIES."

RULES FOR SUCCESS IN LIFE.

He was a bright boy of fourteen with his head full of "vagaries." He lived in Dublin County, Ireland, and his father, who was a barrister, wanted him to be a lawyer. But the boy was interested in his printing press and editing his school-paper. He didn't want to be a lawyer. He said he was going to London to become a newspaper man. That was Alfred Harmsworth in 1881.

The largest newspaper and magazine owner in the world, and one of the richest and most powerful men in the British Empire—this is Lord Northcliffe in 1917, who on his return from the United States as a representative of the British Government has been created a Viscount. Here are some of the rules for success in life as laid down by him in 1889:—

Concentrate your energies, and work hard. Launch out in new experiments. Never be afraid to have the courage of your opinions. Fix the lines you want to travel along, and keep on them.

That's all.

A writer in The Arkans Gazette says of the "man of vagaries":—"His name is—or was—Alfred Harmsworth; later Sir Alfred, and since 1905, Lord Northcliffe, first Baron, of the Isle of Thanet. In one year, from being the most hated man in the Empire, Lord Northcliffe has become the most thanked; and the patriotic citizens who burned his papers publicly on the floor of the London Stock Exchange are gratefully and enthusiastically following his lead. As a man, no less was noted for his 'vagaries.' He has been always launching some new sensation, disturbing the even tenor of business, scaring the 'ignorant public,' and irritating the 'wise.' No matter what part of the world he happened to be in, some 'Harmsworth vagary' was sure to be given wing.

For instance:—Out of Winnipeg, Canada, 8th September, 1909, he sent forth a most alarming interview. The man actually declared that Great Britain's dear friend, Germany, was preparing for nothing short of war against her. A lot of people believed this preposterous stuff, too, coming though it did from the owner of scores of publications which had won enormous circulation by infamously sensational methods.

Northcliffe cut the red tape that bound the British lion, John Bull, cried 'Treason!' and then changed the whole conduct of the War.

Then, again, he got the British people all worked up over the building of Zeppelins in Germany. They could some day be used, he claimed, and the claim looked plausible to many of the 'ignorant'—for the purpose of attacking England from the air. He even wanted the Government to waste millions in building a great air fleet of its own.

Lord Northcliffe was partially forgiven for these 'vagaries'—along about 1st July, 1914. But later, when he began to attack the conduct of the War, the 'patriotic' burst upon him. While other papers were telling of English victories in France these nefarious Northcliffe sheets were filled with gloom. They said that the losses in the British ranks had been frightful, and they dared to lay the blame upon the shortage of high explosive. They cried that all these pleasant tales of victory were not the truth, and hinted of actual incompetence in connection with some of the most sacred figureheads in the Government itself.

"Treason!" cried the patriots, and they burned his papers to show what they would like to do to their proprietor. Their circulation, too, fell off tremendously. But the death-cries grew, and the 'pitiless publicity' went on. Soon the circulation began to come back; then an awakened people made Lloyd George Minister of Munitions and the whole conduct of the War changed. In 1917 the guns of England, equipped with an ample supply of high explosives, began to outrange the guns of Germany. Lord Northcliffe is the personal embodiment of nervous energy. Of medium height and rather heavy build, with blue eyes and florid face, he appears twenty years short of his actual fifty-two. His muscles are hard as iron, his health is 100 per cent. the year around, he takes care of himself like an athlete in training, and he never forgets to sleep. He goes to bed regularly at nine every night and gets up at exactly six. After that he keeps moving. Not a minute in the day lost; and if, in the course of the hours, there should happen to be a second or two in which he has nothing to do he is as restless as a racehorse waiting for the race to start.

COMFORTS FOR MERCHANT SEAMEN.

The Dowager Lady Dimsdale appeals for woollen comforts, "husies" and eretonne titty bags for our merchant seamen. "There is a constant demand," she writes, "for clothes and comforts. Second-hand clothing is also needed for the crews of torpedoed vessels. Twelve thousand torpedoed seamen from 483 ships passed through our hands in the first six months of this year.

Gifts of money will be most acceptable for supplying Christmas puddings, cakes (42,000 were sent last year), fresh fruit and vegetables."

Ladies are invited to join the "Ladies' Guild" which has branches throughout the world working for the merchant seamen. "But for the Ladies' Guild, I do not know what we should have done," writes a local Superintendent, who has received thousands of men from torpedoed vessels. Knitting booklets, containing full instructions, can be supplied on receipt of three stamps. All gifts should be sent to the Dowager Lady Dimsdale, President "Ladies' Guild," The Sailors' Palace, Commercial Road, E. 14.

OUTLER PALMER & CO.'S



\$30 per case.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG,
AND SOUTH CHINA.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE PENINSULAR AND
ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS AND
LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL,
AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying
His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this port as usual, taking Passengers
and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers
accommodation in the connecting vessel
secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France
and London (under arrangement) will be
conveyed by this Steamer, proceeding to
Bombay, and there transhipped to the
connecting Steamer for Marseilles and
London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until
3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.
apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

SAVARESSE'S
SANTAL
CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM,
Of all Chemists - Made in London.

[1302]



LADIES
For functional troubles, delay, pain
and those irregularities peculiar to
the sex.
Prescribed by the highest French
medical authorities and superior to
Painex, steel drops and Pains royal.
CHAPOTEAUT, 4, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Solely by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION No. 4
THERAPION No. 5
THERAPION No. 6
THERAPION No. 7
THERAPION No. 8
THERAPION No. 9
THERAPION No. 10
THERAPION No. 11
THERAPION No. 12
THERAPION No. 13
THERAPION No. 14
THERAPION No. 15
THERAPION No. 16
THERAPION No. 17
THERAPION No. 18
THERAPION No. 19
THERAPION No. 20
THERAPION No. 21
THERAPION No. 22
THERAPION No. 23
THERAPION No. 24
THERAPION No. 25
THERAPION No. 26
THERAPION No. 27
THERAPION No. 28
THERAPION No. 29
THERAPION No. 30
THERAPION No. 31
THERAPION No. 32
THERAPION No. 33
THERAPION No. 34
THERAPION No. 35
THERAPION No. 36
THERAPION No. 37
THERAPION No. 38
THERAPION No. 39
THERAPION No. 40
THERAPION No. 41
THERAPION No. 42
THERAPION No. 43
THERAPION No. 44
THERAPION No. 45
THERAPION No. 46
THERAPION No. 47
THERAPION No. 48
THERAPION No. 49
THERAPION No. 50
THERAPION No. 51
THERAPION No. 52
THERAPION No. 53
THERAPION No. 54
THERAPION No. 55
THERAPION No. 56
THERAPION No. 57
THERAPION No. 58
THERAPION No. 59
THERAPION No. 60
THERAPION No. 61
THERAPION No. 62
THERAPION No. 63
THERAPION No. 64
THERAPION No. 65
THERAPION No. 66
THERAPION No. 67
THERAPION No. 68
THERAPION No. 69
THERAPION No. 70
THERAPION No. 71
THERAPION No. 72
THERAPION No. 73
THERAPION No. 74
THERAPION No. 75
THERAPION No. 76
THERAPION No. 77
THERAPION No. 78
THERAPION No. 79
THERAPION No. 80
THERAPION No. 81
THERAPION No. 82
THERAPION No. 83
THERAPION No. 84
THERAPION No. 85
THERAPION No. 86
THERAPION No. 87
THERAPION No. 88
THERAPION No. 89
THERAPION No. 90
THERAPION No. 91
THERAPION No. 92
THERAPION No. 93
THERAPION No. 94
THERAPION No. 95
THERAPION No. 96
THERAPION No. 97
THERAPION No. 98
THERAPION No. 99
THERAPION No. 100

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session, 1916.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5.

DAVID PARR OFFICE

MY THREE YEARS OF
SOLDIERING.

AM I BETTER FOR IT?

Some of us have now spent three years
in this war business. We are lucky, of
course, to have lasted so long; but having
gone so far, by the courtesy of the gods,
we are ungrateful enough to inquire
whether we are better for our experience.

Now the obvious answer is in the affir-
mative. War observers and what are
known as war psychologists—people
who "study" the war from the impartial
standpoint of a fire-side chair at home—
will tell you that a man is obviously much
improved by this open-air life, this rough
contact with mankind in all its moods
and phases, this daily reckoning of one's
chances to survive the next day.

Well, I do not propose to take up the
opposite brief. I just want to show that
even among the men most concerned there
are diverse opinions as to the effect of
three years' soldiering upon our lives and
our uncertain future.

It is the professional man of the thirty-
four stage who is the bone of contention
in our midst. He is the one who is
different from the youngster who had
hardly commenced his career when war
called him away; he is different from the
skilled tradesman who, to a large extent,
is still preserving the technical touch of
his craft by the work he does in the Army,
and his category is far removed from that
of the non-professional, non-skilled office
worker who has lost only a knowledge of
routine by being absent from the desk for
so long.

Here are two cases I know of as evi-
dence of the divergent effects of this war
upon the professional man. There is a
brother-officer, just back from leave, full
of enthusiasm—almost, vainly—at the
success of certain enterprises undertaken
while in England. He says that he never
so much enjoyed work as he did for the
three days he was called to his office. The
problems confronting him were tackled
with all the relief of a man whose mind
has had a long rest from daily care and
whose war experience has enabled him to
look at his profession with a new eye. He
boasts that he settled a problem in land
survey in about half the time he used to
take. He believes that mentally he has
gained at least 50 per cent. through the
vigorous reaction of life as a soldier.

Alongside the above case is that of
Major A. In 1914 he was an inter-
national business man whose clientele and
skill were known wherever business was
transacted in his particular line. Recently
he was called upon to pick up the dropped
threads of pre-war days by an appeal for
advice on a big proposal. He confessed
to me his inability to pronounce the big
judgment. Three years ago he settled
similar problems without wrinkling his
brow. "This Army routine," he said to
me, "this business of doing nothing except
what you're told, this system of suppress-
ing your own ideas and initiative, this
living according to a daily chart set out
as 'orders,' has finished me so far as
virility of mind is concerned. I feel that
I have lost the power of quick decision,
of and of giving an opinion. I'm suffering
from want of mental exercise."

I have given the armchair student an
easy opening. I am ready to be told that
everything depends upon the individual
and that you cannot generalize. I am
aware that the disciplinary system of the
Army produces qualities even if it
discourages initiative. I know that the
test of one's courage to die out here is a
fine test of other qualities than courage.

I will commit myself to the critics to the
extent of a personal confession. I feel
that I have gained rather than lost
through my three years of khaki. Physi-
cally I am 21lb. heavier, I can sleep on
any provocation, I look less than my 34
years, and I can enjoy bully beef seven
days in the week. Mentally, I have pro-
fited through association with men of
other professions, other ideas, other
experiences. I have gained a new vision
of life, even though I have lost illusions
that were really very dear so long as
they were illusions. What I cannot decide
is:—"Should I have been better off with-
out the war?" I fancy that I should, for
I have lost my faith in civilisation!
X, in the Daily Mail.

THE WOMEN'S LEGION.

I.

Before this war the only quasi-military
sphere for which women were thought
eligible, was nursing the sick and
wounded. Even that privilege was
vehemently contested, and it is barely
sixty years ago, since Florence Night-
ingale won for her sex liberty to perform
that service for their country. For long
the recognition was somewhat grudging,
and there was very little peace-time
organisation of women for the service
of war. But during the interval
between the South African War and
1914 a great step was taken towards the
recognition of women's duties and privi-
leges in this sphere. In 1902 Queen
Alexandra's Military Nursing Service
was established, and subsequently in con-
nection with the Territorial Force, and
Territorial Force Nursing Service, the
Voluntary Aid Detachment, both of
which were liable to be called upon for
active nursing service on the outbreak
of war, were sanctioned. The work
achieved in this war by these nursing
organisations of women deserves a chap-
ter to itself; our concern in this article
is with some of the other activities by
which women have directly contributed
to the efficiency of our armies in the field
and at home.

It is not unnatural that women should
for the first time in this war have
been mandated a more active part than
previously thought possible for them to
play in military operations. For it
is in this country in its call on the whole
population instead of on a comparatively
small section of fighting men. It is a war
in which, not only every man capable of
fighting is needed to face Germans, Bul-
gars, Turks or Austrians in some quater
of the globe, but the energies of every
remaining individual of the population
are needed to keep up our shipping, to
maintain civil industries as far as pos-
sible and generally to preserve all that
we value in our country and that makes
it worth fighting for. Naturally the chief
consideration of war time is to secure
that all these other necessary activities
of the country should interfere as little
as possible with the despatch to the front
of all men able to grasp the strain of
fighting. To make this possible not only
does the military age or otherwise dis-
qualified for active service but also
women are needed to take a larger part
in the normal industries of the nation
than was the case previously.

Women have freely responded to the
call for their assistance in civil work,
where men only were previously employ-
ed. In the making of munitions they
have long been doing work of which few
had previously thought them capable;
they have undertaken employment as
postmen, grocers, drivers, gardeners,
agricultural labourers, bakers, window-
cleaners, mechanics, and especially as
clerks, secretaries, and typists. But all
this has not satisfied them. There are
many employments in connection with
the army itself, which they felt as capable
of performing as men whereby they would
be able to release more men from
auxiliary occupations to places in the
trenches and the firing line.

The Army itself has gradually cast
aside its masculine traditions and, after
first allowing has gradually come to
welcome the help offered by women in
the various branches of its work. The increase
of lady typists, clerks and secretaries in
the War Office alone is significant. In
four directorates for example, where no
women were employed before the war,
over 1,200 women are now working at
typing and clerical work. Altogether
only 106 women were employed in the
War Office in July 1914; by the end of
1916 the number had risen to 5,500, or
including the cable and postal censorship
department, which did not exist before
the war, to nearly 7,700. From a very
early period in the war the services of
women were enlisted as clerks in recruit-
ing offices, after many hundreds of them
by voluntary service had shown their
aptitude for this kind of work. Before
the war the work in regimental Record
Offices throughout the country was en-
tirely performed by soldier clerks; as
early as April, 1915, however, an instruc-
tion was issued stating that there would
be "no general objection to employing
a certain proportion of women in each
office," in order to release men for mili-
tary service and give employment to
women out of work, and the practice of
employing them was soon universally
adopted. The National Union of Women
Workers of Great Britain and Ireland,
realizing the dangers due to the estab-
lishment of large Army camps, organised
a system of women patrols to safeguard
young girls in their vicinity. The or-
ganisation proved so great a success that
in March, 1915, the War Office recognised
the patrols and welcomed their help,
periodically issuing official lists of mili-
tary centres, where they were at work.

For the first year of the war the work
of women in connection with the Army
was chiefly confined to nursing, typing
and clerical duties, and in those spheres
they had already released a great many
men for more active service. But many
women felt there was still much they
could do to help the army. One of the
troubles with the New Armies was the
inefficiency of the cooking arrangements.
Hitherto it had always been considered
essential, at home as well as abroad, to
draw regimental cooks from the strength
of the army; for no other reason because
on active service men must rely on their
own resources for cooking their food and
should therefore be trained in cooking
beforehand. But the circumstances of 1915
were quite abnormal. Owing to the
inexperience of most soldiers in the New
Armies and the almost entire absence of
cooks, trained at the Army School of
Cookery, the food in a large number of
units, though always plentiful and good,
was badly cooked and badly served, and
the cook houses were often dirty and
aloofly. In consequence, at a time when
the young soldiers especially needed ap-
petising food to strengthen them for
their untried labours, many suffered a
great deal of hardship from the monotonous
and indigestible meals put before them,
moreover, there was a great deal
of waste. Women who heard of these
defects or were allowed a glimpse of

some regimental cookhouses felt that here
was a province in which they could justly
claim pre-eminence and might introduce
improvements. There were many camps,
too, such as training centres, rest camps
and convalescent camps to which the
argument about training the men for
field cookery did not apply, and even for
the others women might profitably help
with instruction.

From the idea that women might help
in the army cooking sprang the idea of
a Women's Legion. Several ladies in-
terested in women's work started this
organisation primarily with the idea of
supplying women cooks and domestic
servants, who should help

(a) to release men from work which
women could do;
(b) to improve the cooking and clean-
ing of the camps;
(c) to introduce economies in the feed-
ing of the men.

The Army authorities were approached
with the proposal and agreed to make
some experiments in convalescent camps,
where the cooking and other services had
to be performed by men taken from active
units. The first recruits for the Women's
Legion were obtained by the ordinary
methods of engaging domestic servants,
and on August 3rd, 1915, Miss Barker took
the first party of 20 of the Women's
Legion cooks to the convalescent camp at
Duffield. Here there were several
kitchens, one of which was handed over
entirely to the women, who claim to have
introduced a new standard of cleanliness
and good cooking useful as an example to
the other kitchens. At any rate the
experiment was so far approved that
three weeks later a band of 60 cooks from
the Legion were sent to Eastbourne con-
valescent camp, where they immediately
released 60 men, who had hitherto been
doing the work; a fortnight later 20 more
were sent to Epsom.

Thenceforward the value of women as
cooks etc. in convalescent camps and
hospitals at any rate, was never ques-
tioned. For hospitals the provision of
cooks and general service women was left
to the Voluntary Aid Detachments, while
convalescent homes were catered for by
the Women's Legion. Early in January,
1916, an Army Council Instruction laid
down the conditions of service for women
recruited for the hospitals by the V.A.D.,
and at the end of February a further
defined the position of the Women's
Legion cooks in the convalescent home.
These women were all to be engaged by
the Women's Legion cookery section,
which had been given an office at the Horse
of York's school, to be under the direction
of the officer commanding the camp, to
sign an agreement to service for 12 months
or the duration of the war, which ever
was less, and to receive wages of £20 a
year with food and lodging as well as a
grant for uniform. This uniform, a neat
brown skirt and jacket with a soft felt
hat, has now become a familiar sight
throughout the country.

Shortly after the publication of this
instruction the scope of the section of
the Women's Legion was still further ex-
tended. Hitherto it had not been thought
advisable to employ women in camps con-
ducted under active service conditions;
but in April, 1916, a considerable innova-
tion was made to meet a special difficulty.
For some time a large instructional camp
in the Midlands had found itself in great
difficulty for the supply of cooks and
waitresses. A newly formed corps
was being trained there, and the men sent
for training could not be spared for cook-
ing and waiting, while the supply of
men of low physical categories available
for such employment was very limited.
Among other needs for service was that
for a huge mess with accommodation for
500 officers. In this difficulty recourse
was had to the Women's Legion, who
forthwith sent down a staff of cooks and
waitresses to cater for this mess. Two
months later the experiment was extended
to a large camp in the South of England
and in July, 1916, an Army Council
Instruction was issued sanctioning the
employment of cooks and waitresses of the
Women's Legion in all officers' messes;
where men of low physical categories
could thereby be released for other em-
ployments.

Altogether the Women's Legion have
now provided over 8,000 cooks and wait-
resses in no less than 200 camps in the
United Kingdom, chiefly for officers' and
sergeants' messes and for cadet battalions.
Recently, too, they have taken over the
service for Canadian and Australian hospi-
tals, where their efficiency and the
economy they have introduced have been
especially marked. Instructions in the
Legion have also been supplied by the
Legion for some of the Command Schools
of Cookery. One of the secrets of the
success, which has everywhere attended
their efforts, lies in the fact that, be-
sides the working cooks and waitresses,
all grades are thoroughly practical
women, who have been through the mill
themselves. Mrs. Leach, at the head of
the cookery section, herself started work
in the Legion by learning cookery before
the war, and she has been in charge of
the cook charge of 300 cooks in a con-
valescent home, and all the superintend-
ents, some with three years' training in
domestic science, cookery and laundry
work, and several with a university
education, have had to begin their career
in the Legion as assistant cooks. Some
of them, of course, rise quickly; for ex-
ample there is one girl of 22 who is
responsible for the whole service of a rest
camp of 25,000 men. In many instances
the economy resulting from the use of
women has been extraordinary. Largely
owing to this at one mess the daily
messing charge for officers was reduced
within a few weeks from 2/6 to 1/3 a
head and in addition £100 was saved for
the benefit of the mess, generally; now at
the same mess the charge has been reduced
to 1/6 a day. At another large mess,
where the weekly loss had previously been
at the rate of £100 a week, the messing
charge has been considerably reduced.
In January, 1917, the Army Council re-
cognised this good work by a rise in
wages. "In view of the valuable services
rendered by the women cooks, waitresses
and housemaids supplied by the Women's
Legion," says the Army Council Instruc-
tion, "the wages were raised from £20 to
£25 per annum for the lowest grade. At
the same time the office expenses allowed
to the Legion headquarters from public
funds were considerably reduced."

* These sums are of course in addition
to the free rations or allowances in lieu
thereof allowed to each officer; the total
cost per head for each officer who had to
pay £5. was therefore about 2/6 a day.
(Continued at foot of next column.)

AN INVINCIBLE SKY FLEET

MR PAGE ON BRITISH AND
AMERICAN UNITY.

The war energies of the United States
were described by Mr. Page, the American
Ambassador, in a speech which he
delivered at Leeds in opening an exten-
sion of the Second Northern General
(Orthopaedic) Hospital.

Mr. Page said that the ministrations of
American surgeons to British soldiers
typified their willingness to serve, and
showed also the union of purpose in all
activities of the war, and the complete
understanding existing between the two
great families of English-speaking folk,
and the will to see that free government
should not perish from the earth. Behind
the broken faith and intrigues of Ger-
many lay the danger of the utter destruc-
tion of civilization, and when the Ameri-
can people came into the war they came
in with a clear understanding of what
they were doing. There would be no
change of mood until their task was done,
and no weariness or slackening of effort.
They would have, as soon as the new men
could be trained, a million and a half in
France, and another million and a half
if necessary before next year was far
advanced. Of course, other drafts could
and would be made, and still more re-
quired, the need would be met by registering
men up to 35, and even to 40 years of
age. The manpower of the Republic was
unlimited. (Cheers.)

Remarking that it would be a great mis-
take to measure the resources of the
United States by imports and exports, he
touched on the financial arrangements
which had kept the rate of exchange prac-
tically normal, and said that for any
reasonable time that the war might con-
tinue it would be possible, with the help
of Great Britain, to keep secure the finan-
cial structure of the Allied world, besides
having the armies supplied.

The submarine could not starve Eng-
land. It had done incidental and very
serious injury to the world's general
shipping, but it had not dealt a capital
blow to the military or the economic
strength of England or of America. The
submarine was an American invention.
There was the pity. (Laughter.) So was
the aeroplane, in which they took a prac-
tical and a sentimental interest. There
were 20,000 air machines now under con-
tract for the American Army, and 24
great air camps had been formed where
flying men were in training. The plans
for an unprecedented sky fleet were to be
carried out with the greatest speed. Add
these machines to the greatly increased
British production of aeroplanes, and
they would see such a flying army as no
man could have foreseen even half a year
ago. Flying enthusiasts told them that
the war will be won in the air. Well,
there was no doubt then who would win
it. (Cheers.) He thought it would be
won quickly after the augmented squad-
rons of Britain and America began their
work. (Cheers.)

There was another weapon which we
could use, and were already using with
some effect—the blockade—and the work
could be strengthened so as to make the
economic pressure on Germany fatal. It
must be understood that the Government
and people of the United States and all
supplies possible for their own popula-
tions. America had set up a Food Con-
troller with the largest powers. The
United States had been at war a little
over six months and the speed of pre-
paration was increasing geometrically as
they went on. Every Department of his
Majesty's Government and service was
giving the United States the utmost help,
and the co-operation between the two
Governments was complete. (Cheers.)

After the desolating villainy of a mili-
tary autocracy had been checked the help
of the English-speaking world would be
necessary to prevent a recurrence of
despotism, and a solemn responsibility
would be kept Great Britain and the United
States at once. Therefore any man who
failed to do his utmost to keep our race
on both sides of the ocean in the closest
sympathy would be an enemy to the peace
of the world. (Cheers.)

Another reason for the marked success
of the experiment is no doubt, the great
attention that has always been paid to
the women's welfare. The difficulty of
housing and making comfortable a large
number of women in or near a camp of
soldiers has been overcome with success,
partly owing to the care devoted by the
Army authorities to this important mat-
ter, partly to the careful supervision
exercised by all grades of the Legion over
the well-being of their subordinates.

The Women's Legion has not confined
itself to cooks and waitresses. Besides
help provided for the Ministry of Munis-
trations, cantenues, and agriculture, a motor
transport section under Miss Ellis has
been able to find women to replace men
as drivers, for the Army Service Corps
and the Royal Flying Corps. This was
an even greater innovation that that of
employing women as army cooks, for not
only were women motor-drivers unheard
of in the Army before the war, but they
were extremely rare in civil life. The
way in which hundreds of women have
trained themselves for a profession which
requires considerable courage and nerve
and entails hard work in all weather, is
one of the many indications of women's
eagerness to help their brothers in this
great war. The experiment of employing
them to drive army motors was at first
tried on a small scale; then in February,
1917, the experiment was sanctioned by an
Army Council Instruction, which laid
down the hours of work, rates of pay and
general conditions of service for superin-
tendents, head-drivers, mechanic drivers
and garage washers. Now it is almost
more common to see a woman than a man
driving one of the motor-cars in use by
the War Office or at some military head-
quarters. Altogether some 400 have found
work in this way and have released nearly
half a battalion of men for other work,
and the number is steadily increasing.



A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look
for the signature in White.

Lea & Perrins

on the Red label, and see also that the name
LEA & PERRINS is embossed in raised letters
on the glass bottle.

Lea & Perrins' label and bottle are copied to such an extent
that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that
you are being supplied with the original and genuine Worcestershire
and not one of its many imitations.

LOOK AT THE MAP. DON'T WASTE TIME IN PEACE TALK.

[BY LOVAT FRASER.]

Germany is trying to talk to the Allies about peace, but this is no time for us to talk to Germans about anything. Look at the map.

No man or woman in the land wants this devastating war to last a single day, longer than is necessary; but peace talk now would assuredly mean that the blood of our best and bravest would have been shed in vain.

Germany would come to the conference table to-day with the arrogant bearing of a conqueror. She would seek to impose terms. She holds whole kingdoms in her grip, whereas not an inch of German soil in Europe is in the hands of the Allies.

On the map the Kaiser bestrides the Continent. His fists grasp the twin keys of Antwerp and Constantinople. It is the map which will tell at the peace conference. Ministers in this country, all the experts, all the people who have the habit of seeing just what they wish to see, keep on shouting to the skies that "Germany is beaten." The statement is misleading. In the sense in which a great chess player can look twenty moves ahead, Germany was beaten almost before a shot was fired. She was beaten from the moment Great Britain drew the sword. Because it was at once clear, and has been clear ever since, that she could not possibly win. But while she holds the Allies up on both main fronts, and while she can compel us to fight half a year for a mile or two of Belgium, she is not beaten to a degree which makes the slightest whisper of peace talk possible.

Can you conceive what the Kaiser's plenipotentiaries would say if an armistice were declared to-morrow? His spokesmen cringe, and whine a little in the Reichstag just now in order to deceive us, but their demagoguery would change in an instant if we were foolish enough to direct our guns to cease firing. They have trump cards in their hands. They would say: "Beaten? The mere suggestion is ridiculous. Why? We have won! You only consented to talk about peace because you could fight no longer. You have been fighting beyond Ypres on the very ground where you fought three years ago. The French line in front of Verdun is not even where it was in January, 1916. France says she wants back Alsace and Lorraine. We won them with the sword; has she been able to win them back with the sword? You talk of reconstituting Serbia. Have you recovered a yard of Serbian land? Italy wants Trieste and the Trentino. Then why did she not conquer them? Your talk of Poland and Western Russia is absurd. Poland has disappeared. How can you claim to settle the future of Constantinople when you could not advance five miles towards it? You say you have beaten us in Belgium. Then why didn't you turn us out of the Belgian coast? We have invaded immense regions, and in three years you have not wrested from us much more than the area of a single English county. We are the victors, and the solid proof that we are unbeaten lies in the ground we continue to hold, although the whole world is arrayed against us."

Of course this would not be a true and balanced picture of the situation, but it is just the picture with which Germany would confront us if a peace conference were summoned now. These considerations shatter the nonsensical contention of the experts that we do not want to win ground. Until we have recovered the lost territories of the Allies, until we have stripped Germany of her conquests, we are suppliants. What are our troops fighting for on the Passchendaele Ridge? For ground, for the positions which will enable them to turn the forest of Houthulst and make the Belgian coast untenable for the enemy. So long as the Germans can offer the resistance they have shown in the little district between Poperinghe and Passchendaele they are, for practical purposes, able to treat on more than equal terms. If we listened to proposals for peace negotiations, the Kaiser would very soon unroll his map and point to all mid-Europe from Neuport to the Bosphorus, striped like a zebra in German black and white, and spend their time in the amiable occupation of building imaginary kingdoms in lands which the Allies have not yet retrieved.

We speak of a reconstituted Belgium, of a France extended to her old boundaries, of a new and greater Serbia, of an enlarged Roumania, of the recovery of unredeemed Italy, of a resuscitated kingdom of Poland; but what is the use of talking about these things and defining all the wonderful States we mean to create when the one plain and obvious task is to get the ground first? Those who talk of peace now seem to assume that we are to say to the Germans: "Theoretically you are done for. It is true that in three years we have not been able to drive you back even thirty miles, and that you are still holding out; but all our experts have proved to you on paper a thousand times that you have been overwhelmingly defeated and therefore we shall be glad if you will consider yourselves crushed. If you will accept our verdict we will then decide how you are to be punished." Germany and the gods would laugh and we should end with just the kind of patched-up peace which Mr. Asquith has rightly said is "the worst thing that could happen for the world."

We cannot talk with Germany while she is the conqueror and the Allies are the conquered; and when we strip the situation of all pretence, that is how it stands on the surface in Europe. The German Colonies were weak outposts, but on her main fronts Germany has conquered far and wide. We will talk with her when we have driven her armies out of the lands they have blighted and befouled; but so long as the war strength to hold Allied territory she is strong enough to make a German peace.

Germany is moving heaven and earth to induce the Allies to discuss peace terms, for her rulers know the dread (Don't read at foot of next column.)

AUSTRIAN DREAM OF PEACE COUNT CZERNIN ON WAR AIMS.

According to a telegram from Budapest, at a dinner given recently by the Hungarian Premier in honour of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, the latter, replying to words of welcome and an invitation to make a statement on foreign policy, said in the course of his speech:—

"I feel compelled to-day to say something in public as to the Austro-Hungarian Government's ideas as regards the restoration of European relationships which have been completely shattered. In broad outlines our programme for the re-establishment of order in the world (which might more accurately be described as the construction of a new order in the world) has been laid down in our reply to the Peace Note of our Holy Father. The only consideration to-day, therefore, is to complete this programme, and above all, to explain the considerations which determined us to set up these principles in opposition to the system hitherto prevailing."

Europe must without doubt after this war be placed on a new basis of right, offering a guarantee of permanence. This basis of right, I believe, must essentially be fourfold: first, it must offer a security that a war of revenge cannot occur again on any side. We wish to achieve so much that we may be able to bequeath to our children's children as a legacy that they may be spared the terrors of a terrible time such as we are now passing through. No shifting of power among the belligerent States can attain this end. The only way to attain it is that mentioned—namely, by international disarmament and by the recognition of arbitration."

It is superfluous to state that this measure of disarmament must never be directed against any particular State or any particular group of Powers, and that it must of course comprise the land, sea, and air in the same degree. But war as an instrument of policy must be abolished. On an international basis, under international control, universal, equal, and gradual disarmament of all the States of the world must take place and the defensive forces limited to what is absolutely necessary."

It is a great mistake to believe that the world after this war will begin where it left off in 1914. Catastrophes such as this war do not pass away without leaving deep traces behind, and the most terrible misfortune that could befall us would be if the competition in armaments were to continue after the conclusion of peace; for it would mean economic ruin for all States."

This war has taught us that we must reckon on a great increase of former armaments. In order after this war, with unrestricted rivalry in armaments, to be adequately equipped, the belligerents would have to multiply everything by 10. They would need 10 times as many guns, munition factories, ships, and submarines as before, and also incomparably more soldiers to man all this apparatus. The military estimates of all the Great Powers would amount to milliards. That is impossible. With all the burdens which all the belligerent States after the conclusion of peace would have to bear, this expenditure, I repeat, would mean the ruin of nations."

Out of this difficulty there is only one way—namely, complete international disarmament. Gigantic fleets will have no further purpose when the nations of the world guarantee the freedom of the seas, and land armies would have to be reduced to the level required by the maintenance of internal order. Only on an international basis—that is, under international control, is this possible. Every State will have to give up something of its independence for the purpose of ensuring world peace. Probably the present generation will not live to see the end of this great pacific movement in its entirety. It can only be realized slowly, but I consider it our duty to place ourselves at the head of this movement and do everything humanly possible to accelerate its materialization. At the conclusion of peace its fundamental bases must be laid down."

alternative. If they cannot entrap the Allies into a peace conference this winter, their doom is sealed. I sincerely believe, despite their brave show, despite their remarkable stand north-east of Ypres, that their military collapse is not distant. Tremendous issues hang upon the present operations in West Flanders, which are much more than a struggle for a couple of battered ridges. If the enemy lose the ridges now, they will lose the coast in the spring; and when their right flank in the west is uncovered, when the Americans are thrusting hard at their line, when the French are giving their final blow, when swarms of airmen are smashing their communications and bombarding the Rhine cities, well, then we should soon see a smash as colossal in its way as Germany's original scheme of world conquest."

What the Allies have to do is to keep staunch throughout the winter and never talk to a German except behind a gun. We will talk to them on German soil and nowhere else. They have got the map, but the Allies have got the men, the munitions, the food, and the time. There is not too much time, but before very long we ought to have the map also. Just as we cannot talk peace with the Germans while they hold these conquered lands, so we can never talk peace on the basis of stalemate, which is what the enemy are now playing for. Though we have not made much progress this year, though the German front has been only dented and not broken, there are multitudinous signs that behind the veil Germany is deteriorating like a man in a galloping consumption."

Von Kühlmann may save his breath. The Allies will talk peace when they are victors, and when the frontiers of Germany are ringed round by the avenging armies of the world she tried to embroilize. —Daily Mail.

AIR REPRISALS. GERMAN PRESS VIEWS

That the German authorities are taking seriously the British threat of air raids as reprisals for the Hun's murder expeditions is shown by the measures of precaution already brought into operation, writes a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* from Rotterdam. For example, now comes from the Dutch Eastern frontier that in places on the German side the police are going round each evening seeing that the inhabitants have ensured that no gleam of light penetrates outside their homes. A severe code of punishment has been established for those guilty of the slightest carelessness in this respect. Londoners will probably be interested to learn the details of the arrangements with regard to warnings, asking shelter, and so on, which have been made in the large towns liable to the Allies' attacks. The following are the official regulations in force in Cologne:—

As soon as reports have been received of an attack upon Cologne being attempted the population will be warned by steam sirens and rocket signals. The latter will be fired off from the ground and exploded at a height of about 1,500 ft. In the air with a sound like gunfire. The sirens and rocket signals have entered the region in which they can be reached. The flashes with simultaneous detonations then noted in the air will be those of exploding shells from the anti-aircraft defences. Immediately flying attack alarms have been given it is necessary that the population should seek shelter in their houses in order to protect themselves against falling splinters of shells. The town will, as far as possible, be darkened. It is wrong when a flying alarm is given to make any light in the houses, as therewith the measures taken for darkening are immediately spoiled. Persons have often been wounded by falling splinters when they have gone out into the open from curiosity during an attack. It is necessary for their own safety that all remain in their houses, and that persons who are in the streets at the time should immediately seek shelter in houses."

The Pan-Germans have seized gladly on the semi-official *Volk's community*, which has been widely circulated at home as well as abroad, referring to the future danger of an independent Belgium being used as a base for flying attacks against Western Germany. *Vorwärts* refused to publish this in effect, Pan-German declaration. For showing this independence it has been furiously attacked by the *Annexionist Press*. Says the *Tägliche Rundschau* at the conclusion of one such attack:—

"We have never concealed our opinion that so-called guarantees would only afford apparent security. The only way for us to have the certainty that we are safe from attack through Belgium is to keep our hand over it ourselves. The *Kölnische Volkszeitung* associates Allies' attacks on Cologne and elsewhere with what it believes to be the strategic purpose of the British offensive in Flanders. It says:—

"Flanders must be remembered in order to appreciate the full significance of the gigantic struggle on the Western Front. On the West flank of the German Empire lie the great arsenals, from which the fighting heroes receive their streams of arms and ammunition, without which the leaders would be powerless, and our home possessions would have to be given up to our enemies' last destruction. On the west flank of the German army the gate is closed which protects the freedom of the world. The English are longing to force it open with their full divisions and their thousands of guns."

"IMPOTENCE, NOT MAGNANIMITY." The *Düsseldorf General-Anzeiger*, commenting on the threat of reprisals, says:—

"No one could be found who believes that it is out of pure magnanimity that the English up to now have not made air-attacks on the Rhineland towns. If these attacks had been possible to them, they would have carried them out unconcerned as to whether or not London were attacked. But we can quietly await whatever the English may undertake, they who three years long have conclusively defeated us in words, but who have always had to postpone the final victory in deeds to the next year."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* indulges in most unctuous hypocrisy:—

The German Army leadership has repeatedly emphasized that it only carries out flying attacks against points of military value, and never against civilian populations. Therefore the air-attacks of enemy flying forces against undefended and military valueless places in Germany or the occupied territories are absolutely no reprisal measures, but unjustified offences against international law."

Quoting the remark of a London paper that the true defence against German air raids is for the British to obtain possession of the Belgian coast, the *Kölnische Zeitung* adds:—

"This shows again that the only objective of the British offensive is the capture of the coast, which England needs on account of aerial as well as U-boat dangers."

TRADE RESEARCH IN CHINA

What Private Enterprise has Accomplished

THE COMMERCIAL, or Trade Research, Section of *The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China* (Section VI), has been described as a remarkable achievement. While this section would stand complete by itself, it has been compiled with a view to cross-reference with the other sections of the work dealing with China's trade.

The whole foreign and domestic trade of China, from the earliest days of intercourse between foreigners and Chinese, has been skillfully worked up into readily accessible and readable form, with comparative comment, so that there is presented a complete and reliable record of China's great expansive commercial growth.

The review from the time of the opening of the "Cinque Ports" (Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai, opened by the Treaty of Nanking in 1842), down to date is as thorough as could be done. It is possible, therefore, to use this section not only as a ready reference, but to follow the growth of trade in any direction and to gather data bearing upon any phase of trade—and these figures, in some instances, go far back into a period that is now almost forgotten.

This Section, moreover, is so ordered and co-ordinated—having also its own separate index—that the busy man in quick need of accurate information may instantly locate any specific figure, and at the same time find open before him ready-made comparative records for the period.

This single section occupies 160 pages of the work, each page equalling in space a whole page of this newspaper. It represents many years of tedious, painstaking and most exacting labour on the part of the expert members of THE FAR EASTERN GEOGRAPHICAL ESTABLISHMENT and a thoroughly trained staff, and contains, besides voluminous original matter, the quintessence of hundreds of official and reliable statistical reports and reviews.

Incorporated in the section is the remarkable series of 18 full-page coloured graphs or "visible records." These convey to the eye of the business man or student general reviews of the trade of China, from the first days of foreign trade, in an easily interpretable form. Instead of poring over pages of statistical tables and investigating comparisons, one sees the whole story of China's home and foreign commerce in attractive picture form, the eye receiving and retaining a vivid impression of comparative figures with no mental effort.

This whole Trade Research Section, with its many divisions and sub-divisions, may probably be considered as the most important single feature of the *Gazetteer*, comprising a permanent record of incalculable value to any firm or individual interested in trade with China.

From the "Central China Post."

"Only those who have occasion to hunt for some piece of information known to be contained somewhere in some book, will realize the value of this. Many a good half-hour do we spend hunting through volumes after volume and failing to find what we are in search of."

"This hunting has now been done, and the time of the busy man will henceforth be saved."

AN OUTSIDER'S OPINION

TO CONVEY in a single advertisement, even an impression of the immediate and lasting value of *The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China* is utterly impossible. No matter how keenly he may strive, the advertisement writer merely fails in his phraseology. We can do no better than to quote from one of the many congratulatory letters sent to the Editor of the work, Mr. Edwin J. Dingle:—

"Being in a position to realize in detail the enormous difficulties of collecting, co-ordinating and publishing adequate information for any part of China in fields such as geology, geography and hydrology, I take much pleasure in saying that I consider Mr. Dingle's book an admirable piece of work, covering as it does the wide fields of geography, general resources, trade and commerce of China."

"The work has, considering the inherent difficulties of the task undertaken, attained a remarkable and unrivalled degree of completeness, which will hallmark it as a standard publication."

"It seems a pity that such geographical and statistical work, the need and usefulness of which cannot be over-estimated, is left to private enterprise alone. Much information on many subjects has been collected by Government offices piecemeal for different parts of China, but is often inaccessible, and only a few Departments or Services issue statistical or other information."

"The publication can justly claim not only to be the largest book ever produced in China, but also the best and most comprehensive work of its kind in this country."

The Commercial Section

A Glance at the Contents

Following is an outline of some of the main divisions of the Commercial Section of this great new work; without taking into consideration the many sub-headings. This Trade Section, a separate review of China's commercial development of a half-century, is unique:—

Important Introductory Matter, four pages.	Opium.—A trade officially ended.—Recent relative reductions.
List of China's Treaty Ports and Dates of Opening, etc.	Aspects of Imports of Foreign Goods.
Course of China's Trade for 50 years.	Silk Returns, 1914, 1915, 1916.—Total Silk Exports to Foreign Countries for 10 Years.—China's Silk Production compared with World's Supply.
Trade and Revenue Returns, 1900-1916.	Latest Shipping Returns.—Comparison of China's Shipping Trade.—Transit Trade and proportion borne by each Nation.
Foreign Export and Import Trade, Tonnage and Values.—Share held by each nation carrying trade between the ports.—Coast Trade: inwards, outwards.	Tea.—Statistics of Exports during recent years.
China's Trade compared with trade of other countries of the world.	Treasure Imports and Exports, 1914, 1915, 1916.
China's Trade in Gold and Silver Values.—Comparative Total of Foreign Trade, 1900-1914, with values in silver and sterling.	Exchange Fluctuations since 1890. Coins, Imports and Exports, 1914, 1915, 1916.
Complete Import Tables.	Gross and net Values of China's Foreign Trade compared.
Development of principal Imports shown in Proportional Tables.	Native Customs Revenue of each Port.
Aspects of principal Exports of Chinese Goods to Foreign Countries.—Latest comparison of China's whole trade.	Shanghai Port Trade, gross and net values since 1911.
Value of direct trade with other countries, 1860-1916.	Foreign Goods re-exported to Foreign Countries, 1913-1916.
Complete Export Tables.	Comparison of Imports and Exports, Revenue and Expenditure of the Principal Countries of the World.
Trade of the Treaty Ports, 1913-1916.	Accompanying the above is a special chapter on "Port Trade" under the Republic. The 48 Treaty Ports are dealt with in uniform studies with analytical tables. These studies alone form the best uniform reviews of the ports ever written in China. They start, of course, with the position at the opening of the first Treaty Ports in 1842.
Aspects of Duties on Native produce, exported to Foreign Countries.—Comparison of Duties for 10 years.—Comparison of Foreign and Home Trade.	
Value of District Foreign Trade of each Port, 1913-1916.	
Total Revenue of each Port, 1810-1910.	

Only 26 Days

An attempt has been made here to convey an impression of but one phase of this many-sided work, the importance of which, in this day of great commercial development in China, cannot be over-estimated. The appearance of *THE NEW ATLAS AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTEER* just at this time may be said to be epoch-making in its significance, in the bearing it will have on the future of China and China's trade with the world. It is not a work for local circulation only.

Have you reserved your copy? For your local office? For your principals or agents in the home countries?

The time during which you may subscribe at the lowest price at which *THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS* will ever offer the *Atlas and Gazetteer* is now limited to 26 Days. The present offer ends December 31, 1917, when the higher price will apply.

Reserve your copy TO-DAY.

ORDER FORM

Not available if dated later than Dec. 31, 1917.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,
17, The Bund, Shanghai.

Please reserve for me one copy of *The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China*, the future price of which is **Tls. 110**. I enclose cheque or draft for **Tls. 50** in full payment in advance with the terms of your special offer.

Name.....

Address.....

K.P. 512

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Service carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, PORT AGUA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIA AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, PORT AGUA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(CLIFFMAN & FICKELL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
or to Reiss & Co., Canton. General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CHINWANGTAO	"HOIHOW"	On 6th Dec. 11 A.M.
PAKHAI and HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 6th Dec. Noon
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 6th Dec. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 8th Dec. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 13th Dec. 2 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, TWICE Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU".
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidsips, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, making Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Ports and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Whampoa.
For Freight or Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 7th Dec. at Noon.
"SAITAN"	... Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 11th Dec. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

As above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID HASSON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	1917	1917	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Passenger Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Express	Temporarily Suspended.		

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS."
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADRIDA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE
via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, TOKIWA MARU (THURSDAY, 13th Dec., at Noon)
Kobe, YOKKAICHI, and
YOKOHAMA

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and SINKI MARU (FRIDAY, 14th Dec., at 11 A.M.)
YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI, KOBE and SINKI MARU (TUESDAY, 11th Dec., at 11 A.M.)
YOKOHAMA

KIRIN MARU (TUESDAY, 18th Dec., at 11 A.M.)
Kobe and YOKOHAMA

Kobe

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
via PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLOR.

For Further Information, apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
K. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	18,000	FRI., 7th Dec.
KOREA MARU	18,000	WED., 19th Dec.
SHANSHAN MARU	18,000	MON., 31st Dec.
TENYO MARU	28,000	WED., 11th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,500	WED., 23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	WED., 6th Feb.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Persia Maru" call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,500 "
SEIYO MARU	16,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DATSO, Agent,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2276.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU"	SUNDAY, 16th Dec., at 3 P.M.
"HAWAII MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 19th Dec., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and other ports, calling at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo may be carried through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection is made at Puget Sound with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay, calling at Singapore, and Colombo. All present time line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Calling for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Ailing, Tainan, via Swatow and Amoy.

"OSOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 6th Dec., at 8 A.M.
"KAIJO MARU"	SUNDAY, 9th Dec., at 10 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU"	TUESDAY, 11th Dec., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 79 will be in use.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

Including the Movements of the Local Markets.

24 Pages!

24 Pages!

24 Pages!

